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Wayside Gleanings.

FOR THE TIMES.

"I Love Thee."

"I love thee!" 'tis a little word,
But oh! how sweet the sound!—
My feelings by it, once were stir'd,
It made my young heart bound;
It free'd my lone chain'd spirit from
The spell that bound it fast,
It bade it go and brave the storm,
When clouds were overcast.

"I love thee!" there's a mystery,
Within that little sound;
'Tis oft, it causeth misery,
Yet oft, the heart will bound.
It makes the weary wander'r sigh
Once more to see his home;
It makes the lonely orphan cry,
"He'll meet beyond the tomb!"

"I love thee!" there is majesty
And eloquence combined;
It speaketh more than poets write,
Or sages e'er can find.
It bids the spirit soar above
To that celestial clime,
Where all is rob'd in "peace and love"
"And harmony divine."

OAKLAND. STELLA.

FOR THE TIMES.

Those Eyes,

BY MAT.

It is past! weeks, months,—*more, (the grave,)*
Have come in 'twixt me and those eyes—
Yet, can I forget looks they gave?
No! no! they will in mem'ry rise.

Treasured looks! a blessing bearing—
Speaking not, but so eloquent!
Soft love light in fondness wearing;
And on me, on *me*, kindly bent.

Now the death film hath gathered o'er
Those dark, much cherished eyes—
I'll bask in their light never more;
The coffin-lid above them lies.

Adieu! adieu! yet 'tis not so—
They're pictured on my saddened soul—
They are with me where'er I go;
Death cannot *remembrance* control.

Death may shut out the beaming light—
The eye-lid may heavily fall—
Yet though those looks are lost to sight,
Memory still treasures them all.

FOR THE TIMES.

Be Kind to the Teacher.

I stood in the festive hall, dazzled and bewildered by the blaze of splendor. Aught that wealth could command, seemed collected from all the remote regions of earth, and arrayed in one grand scene of enticement. It all passed as a scene of fairy land, and the soft gushings of the miniature cascade, purling over the bed of pebbles and moss, floated on the air, already burdened with the perfumes of rarest flowers; "entrancing the senses with charmed melody." Then too the soft, mellow lights which veiled these beautious scenes, in silver-like transparency and circling the fair forms of the many fairy like beings, who glide among tall busts, and marble statuettes so bewitchingly, with a gauze like veil of purity. All is mirth and gaiety, and eyes are brightening which before were calm and cold: and while the pale cheek is flushed and glowing with excitement, to the peach-bloom tint of rare loveliness.

But list! there comes stealing on the soft breeze in rich, melodious tones of liquid song, a voice; it might be from the spirit land, so winning, so pure. At first low and tremulous, scarce above a soft murmur, and then pouring forth so sweetly so grandly. Every word is hushed, the smiling assent, the witty repartee, and the joyous laughter, hung like a broken string of pearls, from coral lips. The attention is riveted to the fair singer, and when at the conclusion she rises from her seat to replace the instrument, a moment of praise passes around, from lip to lip. Had it been on the stage, a burst of applause would have greeted her, but in the private circle it could not be.

Beautiful! Divine! Pray who is she? What is her name? and such like broken sentences are heard over the din of murmuring praise. Who is she, asked several gentlemen of a tall queenly girl who stood near the blushing songstress. Ah, that scorn wreathing the lip betokens a scathing reply. "Only the music teacher at the seminary."

These heartlesss words fall like molten lead upon the heart of the little teacher. Poor Mary Taylor, it were well, could you now rest that poor throbbing brow upon a mother's breast, that you could place that little trembling hand on the arm of one who would clasp it, and still the heart beatings. But no, it seems as if the orphan is forsaken, her superior beauty and accomplishments, will never win a friend among the aristocratic ladies; nor yet will your soft eye, pleading for love meet a friendly earnest gaze. "It is only the teacher," is the consolation the wold gives, but it is a blessed thing, that far down, we sometimes find a heart not yet *gilded* over, and which sympathises for the lone traveler on the highway of life.

May I ask why is this, that no lady, though once the pet of fortune, when thrown upon her own resources and mayhap choose the avocation of teacher, why it is that there is not extended from every hand the grasp of encouragement and approval. Is it not a proof of the purity of her soul and the refined culture of her head and heart? Let it be then, a smile for all, and due Christian regard for another's welfare which will make our "light to shine" so that others may see and be encouraged. The teacher has many wretched moments, but can we not often bring a ray of sunshine to them in our appreciation of their efforts and true sympathy for their trials?

MATTIE HARRISON.

By request from the Christian Sun.

DEATH.

BY LILIAN.

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither in the north wind's breath
And stars to set, but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thy own, O death."

It is true, not more subject to its decrees, is the frail one—grey haired and tottering under the weight of three score and ten years; than the smiling infant on its mother's bosom; the vigorous stripling whose veins are full of life and the joyous maiden all, all stand a mark for the unerring shaft of death.

In the heart enlivening softness of sweet Spring—in gorgeous summer—in yellow autumn—in bleak chilling winter when called on, all, all must obey the summons of Death, I have seen him come in beauty, in terror and in sleep.

I have seen the little fragile infant wasting away slowly, but surely, till disease had marred theperfect lineaments of beauty, with which the little one was adorned, and by the touch of Death's cold finger restored to far more beauty, than when life animated her little form.

"He who hath bent him o'er the dead,
Ere the first day of death hath fled,
The first dark day of nothingness,
The last of danger and distress.
(Before decay's effacing fingers
Have swept the lines where beauty lingers)
And mark'd the mild angelic air,
The *rapture* of repose that's there, &c."

Especially in infancy—to the infant, life stilled in death is like an angelic repose—the little lamb is gathered to its shepherd's bosom. No more shall its touching wailings be heard, but gathered in its heavenly fold, it is safe forever.

"Ere sin can blight or sorrow fade,
Death comes with friendly care,
The opening bud to Heaven conveys
To bloom forever there."

Nor should any fear Death's approach were we to live as the word of God dictates, none could dread the summons, but would rejoice to go and be with Jesus. Oh! how thoughtless we are in not preparing to die. We ought to spend every day as if it were our last. The sinner's death-bed is an awful solemn scene, a warning to the living, to us, (dear reader.) What a weight of woe will be resting on us? What remorseful agonies will rend our breasts to feel on our death-bed that we have no salvation through Christ Jesus?

With warning long or short, when the faithful servant of God feels the approach of death with him all is well. With a smile of joy he welcomes him as a kind friend. One whose touch will unfold to him, beauties beyond the reach of mortal ken. He is in possession of a peace that the world neither can give nor take away.

Like a shadow thrown
Softly and lightly from a passing cloud,
Death falls upon him.

Suffolk, Va., April, 1856.

FOR THE TIMES.

A FRAGMENT.

O, let us never lightly fling
A barb of woe to wound another;
O, never let us haste to bring
The cup of sorrow to a brother.
Each has the power to wound—but he
Who wounds that may witness pain
Has learnt no law of charity,
Which ne'er inflicts a pang in vain.

'Tis god-like to awaken joy,
Or sorrow's influence to subdue;
But not to wound, nor to annoy,
Is part of virtue's lesson too;
Peace, winged in fairer worlds above,
Shall send her down and brighten this,
When all man's labor be to love,
And all his thoughts—a brother's bliss.

MOLLIE.

Literary.

FOR THE TIMES.

REMINISCENCES.

My boyhood days, how bright ye were!
Joy blest each hour and banish'd care—
My summer's sun was fair and bright,
No cloudy mists obscur'd its light;—
While Fancy's fingers strew'd flowers o'er the way,
Hope the sweet Siren, thrilled my heart with her lay!

After long years of absence from the scenes of boyhood, how pleasant to revisit the spot hallowed by the memories of early days! Then it is that the mind reverts with pleasurable emotions to the happy hours when innocent pleasures and amusements beguiled the passing moments and life seemed all sunshine and flowers. The brooding wing of sorrow which hovered just above us was all unheeded for it left no *dark shadows upon the heart.*

Who does not love to linger amid such scenes which call up reminiscenes of "life's early morn,"—that

"Time of promise, hope and innocence,
Of trust and love and happy ignorance;
Whose every dream is heaven, in whose fair joy
Experience yet has thrown no black alloy."

Sad must be the heart that never pulsates with new joy at the recollection and associations of the spring time of life, and I envy not the man, who burying his heart beneath the rubbish of earth, finds no time to renew the social joys of childhood days. Rather would I

"With memory—mingled joy,"

appropriate the prayer of the sweet Poet who has said,

Old Time, I ask a boon of thee—
Thou'st stripped my heart of many a friend,
Taken half my joys and all my glee—
Be just for once to make amend;
And since thy hand *must* leave its trace,
Turn locks to gray, turn blood to cold—
Do what thou wilt with form and face,
But spare my heart from growing old.

Give me to live with friendship still,
And hope and love till life be o'er—
Let be the first the final chill
That bids the bosom bound no more;
That so, when I am passed away,
And in my grave lie slumbering cold,
With fond remembrance friends may say,
"His heart, his heart grew never old."

These reflections, kind reader, have been induced by a recent sojourn of a few days in one of the pleasant little villages of New England where I sported

"Free and happy in life's early day,"

and by your leave I propose to while away an hour now and then in transcribing some of the incidents of my boyhood from the leaflets of memory, for the columns of the Times; and if I may but awaken in thy breast some pleasing visions of other days, I shall be content, for

"The road of life is hard enough
Bestrewn with slag and thorn;—
Oh, mock not then the simplest joy
That makes it less forlorn,
But fill its evening path with flowers
As bright as those of morn!"

W. R. H.

As a preventive of anger, banish all talebearers and slanderers from your conversation, for it is these who blow the bellows to rouse up flames of rage and fury, by first abusing your ears, and then your credulity, and after that steal away your patience, and all this perhaps for a lie. To prevent anger, be not too inquisitive into the affairs of others, or what people may say of yourself, or into the mistakes of your friends; for this is going out to gather sticks to kindle a fire to burn your own house.

A Poisoned Valley.

A singular discovery has lately been made near Batten, in Java, of a poisoned valley. Mr. Alexander Louden visited it last July, and we extract a paragraph from a communication on the subject, addressed by him to the Royal Geographical Society: "It is known by the name of Guevo Upas, or poisoned Valley; and, following a path which had been made for the purpose, the party shortly reached it with a couple of dogs and fowls for the purpose of making experiments. On arriveing at the mountain, the party dismounted and scrambled up the side of the hill, at a distance of a mile, with the assistance of the branches of trees and projecting roots. When at a few yards from the valley, a strong, nauseous, suffocating smell was experienced, but on approaching the margin, the inconvenience was no longer found. The valley is about half a mile in circumference, of an oval shape, and about thirty feet in depth. The bottom of it appeared to be flat, without any vegetation, and a few large stones scattered here and there. Skeletons of human beings, tigers, bears, deer, and all sorts of birds and wild animals, lay about in profusion. The ground on which they lay at the bottom of the valley appeared to be a hard sandy substance, and no vapor was perceived. The sides were covered with vegetation.

"It was proposed to enter it, and each of the party having lit a cigar managed to get within twenty feet of the bottom where a sickening nauseous smell was experienced, without any difficulty of breathing. A dog was now fastenened to the end of a bamboo and thrust to the bottom of the valley, while some of the party, with their watches in their hands observed the effect. At the expiration of fourteen seconds he fell off his legs, without moving or looking around, and continued alive only eighteen minutes. The other dog now left the company and went to his companion; on reaching him he was observed to stand quite motionless, and the end of ten seconds fell down: he never moved his limbs after, and lived only seven minutes. A fowl was now thrown in which died in a minute and a quarter, and another, which was thrown in after it, died in the space of a minute and a half.

"A heavy shower of rain fell during the time that these experiments were going forward, which from the interesting nature of the experiments was quite disregarded. On the opposite side of the valley to that which was visited, lay a human skeleton, the head resting on the right arm. The effect of the weather bleached the bones as white as ivory. This was probably the remains of some wretched rebel hunted toward the valley, who had taken shelter there, unconscious of its character."

A Doctor's Life.

The following are some of the sweets of a doctor's life:

If he visits a few of his customers when they are well, it is to get his dinner; if he don't do so, it is because he cares more about the fleece than the flock. If he goes to church regularly, it is because he has nothing else to do; if he don't go, it is because he has no respect for the Sabbath or religion. If he speaks to a poor person, he keeps bad company; if he passes them by, he is better than other folks. If he has a good carriage, he is extravagant; if he uses a poor one on the score of economy, he is deficient in necessary pride. If he makes parties, it is to soft-soap the people to get their money; if he don't make them, he is afraid of a *cent!* If his horse is fat, it is because he has nothing to do; if he is lean, it is because he isn't taken care of. If he drives fast, it is to make people think somebody is very sick; If he drives slow, he has no interest in the welfare of patients. If he dresses neat, he is proud; if he does not, he is wanting in self-respect. If he works on the land, he is fit for nothing but a farmer; if he don't work, it is because he is too lazy to be anything. If he talks much, 'we don't want a doctor to tell everything he knows;' if he don't talk, *'we like to see a doctor social.'* If he says anything about politics, he had better let it alone; if he don't say anything about it, 'we like to see a man show his colors.' If he says anything about religion, he is a hypocrite; if he don't, he is an infidel. If he uses any of the popular remedies of the day, it is to cater to the whims and prejudices of the people to fill his pockets; if he don't use them, it is professional selfishness. If he is in the habit of having counsel often, it is because he knows nothing; if he objects to having it on the ground that he understands his own business, he is afraid of exposing his ignorance to his superiors. If he gets pay for one half his services, he has the reputation of being a *great manager.* Who wouldn't be an M. D.?—*Journal of Medicine.*

Importance of Recreation.

The Hon. Edward Everett used the following language in a recent speech:

The Americans as a people—at least, the professional and mercantile classes—have too little considered the importance of healthful, generous recreation. They have not learned the lesson contained in the very word which teaches that the worn-out man is *re-created*, made over again, by the seasonable relaxation of the strained faculties. The old world learned this lesson years ago, and found out that as the bow always bent will at last break, as the man, forever on the strain of thought and action, will at last go mad and break down. Thrown upon the continent—eager to do the work of twenty centuries in two—the Anglo-American population has overworked, and is daily overworking itself. From morning to night—from January to December—brain and hands, eyes and fingers, the powers of the body and the powers of the mind are spasmodic, merciless activity. There is no lack of a few tasteless and soulless dissipations which are called amusements, but noble athletic sports, mainly out door exercises are too little cultivated in town or country.

BOCHSA, the Harpist, who died in Australia on the 7th of January, was a native of Bohemia, and about 80 years of age. He was a composer of considerable ability; the author of several operas, and officiated as orchestral leader for PASTA, MALIBRAN, SONTAG and others of the great musical stars, and in that sphere he was deemed by SONTAG and RUBINI a perfect master. During his career in France, Italy and Germany, he was the intimate friend of the composers, BELLINI, DONIZETTI, and others, and taught the harp to the Empress JOSEPHINE, at Fontainbleau, and also to the Empress MARIA LOUISE. In London he lead the orchestra at the Opera House, and was the founder of the Royal Academy of Music It is believed he died quite wealthy, as his last tour through the United States and Mexico, with Madame BISHOP, was attended with much success. He fell a victim to dropsy and ossification of the heart, at the residence of Madame BISHOP in Sydney.

EDUCATION does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's look— with a father's nod of approbation or a sign of reproof—with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand, or a brother's noble act of forbearance— with handfuls of flowers in green and daisy meadow—with birds, nests admired but not touched—with creeping ants, and almost imperceptible emmets—with humming bees and glass beehives—with pleasant walks in shady lanes—and with thoughts directed in sweet and kindly tones, and words to mature to acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue, and to the sense of all good, to God himself.

RICH AND POOR.—The rich have the most meat; the poor the best appetite.—The rich lie the softest; the poor sleep the soundest. The rich have delicacies; the poor have health. The rich are afraid of losing; the poor have nothing to lose, and so in this respect have nothing to fear. The rich dread the midnight robbers; the poor have no apprehensions of being robbed.

POPPING THE QUESTION.—"What a strange thing is acquaintance!" said a beautiful girl the other day to a friend of ours—"A year ago we had not seen each other—many a season had rolled its course, bringing hope, happiness, and perchance sorrow to each, without the cognizance of the other; and *now we are so intimate.*" Our friend says she looked so lovely he could not help pressing her delicate cheek—he asked "if he had aught to do with the happiness of her future." "You are in all my dreams of the coming days," replied she. They are to be married next month. We consider this one of the neatest "popping," especially as it happens in leap year.

Eschew vanity and pride. Although thou hast all the prudence and ability of the ancients, if thou has not humility, thou hast nothing; thou art even the man of the world that deserves to be contemned.

If you have great talents, industry will improve them; if moderate abilities, industry will supply the deficiencies. Nothing is denied to well directed labor; nothing is ever to be obtained without it; remember a man's genius is always in the beginning of life as much unknown to himself as to others, and it is only after frequent trials attended with success, that he dares think himself equal to the undertakings in which those who have succeeded, have fixed the admiration of mankind.

Common Schools.

From the Massachusetts Teacher.

The True Mission of the Teacher.

BY MRS. RACHEL C. MATHER.

CONCLUDED.

REQUISITES FOR SUCCESS.

Wide is the teacher's field, and responsible her mission. How shall she fulfil it, how shall she energize the indolent, control the impetuous, and subdue the perverse? How shall she cultivate sound principles, form good habits, and develop the soul for eternal progress, duty, happiness, and Heaven?

The essential prerequisites for success are appropriate natural endowments,—such as an innate love of children, aptness to teach, and good talents,—together with a preparatory course of training. If thus commissioned of God for our work, we may cheerfully summon our energies, and God will help us, working in and through us; for the unfolding of the human soul is His own great work. Good angels too, will recognize us as their fellow workers and lend us their sympathizing aid. Since we labor to develop and train the spirit, the weapons of our success should be "not carnal, but spiritual and mighty through God."

One of these is *faith,*—in God, for faith is a miracle worker, by which we may draw down and appropriate the divine life; and also in ourselves, for confidence in ourselves inspires others with confidence in us; whereas, if we doubt our own ability, our pupils soon begin to doubt it too. *Truth* is another efficacious weapon, and they who know how to wield it well, have obtained a secret of true sovereignty; for truth sways the intellect and conscience, and bows the will.

Faith and truth are agents of mighty power, yet there is a mightier, and that is *love;* for love moves, inclines, subdues the heart. "What the law could not do, in that it was weak through the flesh," what wisdom could not accomplish in the regeneration of man, because its end was self-interest, Incarnate Love has gloriously achieved. Love is of God, and its presence in the teacher's heart is an infusion of divine life, that has power to convert the school into a miniature Heaven. Where love reigns, there, too, reign order, harmony, and peace. Banishing animosity and perturbation from every breast, it diffuses, throughout the school, sweetness, serenity, and joy like that above. Under its genial influence, the unlovely become lovable, the cold heart grows warm, the torpid intellect bestirs itself, and the slumbering moral faculties awake to new life and healthly action. Wisdom enlightens and invigorates the mind, and knowledge enlarges its capacity; but love quickens the affections, vitalizes the moral sentiments, and refines the soul. The logic of the intellect often invites antagonism, and is resisted; but that of the heart is winning and irresistible,—instinct, too, with a vital influence which can never die.

However coarse and repellent our pupils may be, let us love them still, for they are all the offspring of God. However unworthy and degraded, let us not cast them from our sympathy, for each one is some holy angel's special care, and possesses a soul of more value than the material universe. Let us ever be faithful and kind toward all under our care, remembering that their angels, who "always behold the face of the Father," will be swift witnesses against us, if we neglect to promote their highest interests, or needlessly inflict upon them pain and sorrow.

THIS MISSION HIGH AND HOLY.

High and holy is thy mission, faithful teacher. Thou art not an artificer in brass and iron, nor an artisan in wood and stone, nor, like the merchant, dost thou grope amid the rubbish of earth, nor, like the artist, dost thou create pictures, statues, and cathedrals. These are but the dim types and veiled symbols of thy work, for thou, too, art an artist, not in the sphere of the material and perishable, but in that of the immaterial and immortal;—a Raphael, whose canvas is the unoccupied mind of childhood, where, with divine help, thou mayst trace pictures of unfading beauty, all glowing with the celestial halo of purity and truth;—a sculptor, who, if the Spirit aid thee, mayst mould those warm, plastic natures, so fresh from their Maker's hand, into forms of angelic symmetry and grace, all radiant with Heaven's own light;—a sub-architect, employed by the Divine, to rear the human soul into a "glorious holy temple unto the Lord;"—a melodist, too, whose "harp of a thousand string" is the heart with its many chords, each of which, at thy gentlest toueh, may thrill and vibrate forever—a Mozart, whose mission it is to evoke such harmonies from the spirit's dormant depths, that the psalm of life shall sweetly chime with the seraphim's song, and its anthem of labor ascend as a hymn of praise, responsive to the voice of inspiration and the calls of Providence.

And though no royal blood courses thy veins, yet thou bearest a more regal sway than many of noble birth; for thy nobility is that of the soul, and thy domain, the realm of mind. Thou art not called, like the artist, to vitalize dull, decaying matter into forms of life and beauty; but to awaken and beautify latent mind, and vitalize and inspire its neverdying energies. Thou art not called to prepare food and raiment for the frail body, so soon to mingle with its native dust, but to feed the immortal soul with wholesome knowledge, and adorn it with the graceful drapery of wisdom and truth, drapery which can never fade, grow old, or wear out. Thou art not called, like the pastor, to cultivate the hard, rough soil of mature mind, so often preoccupied with care, indurated by the world, and callous from sin. Thy labor is in the yielding, fertile soil of impressible childhood, and wide is thy field,—too wide for the narrow minded and bigoted to occupy; arduous and responsible thy duties,—too arduous for the inefficient, too responsible for the imbecile; and pleasant is thy labor, for it is in the sphere of the heart, childhood's warm, loving heart,—too bright and sunshiny a sphere to be darkened by the lowering brow of the petulant and vindictive.

High and holy indeed is thy mission,—too high for the sordid and grovelling to fulfil, too holy for the gross and irriverent, in moral sublimity surpassed by no earthly mission except the mother's. If such be the dignity and importance of the teacher's mission, should not every teacher, as well as preacher, be self consecrated to the work,—in heart and life, "pure and unspotted from the world?"

The true teacher loves her work. Her heart lingers not in Vanity Fair, nor is engrossed with any idol, but is devoted to her school. There cluster her sympathies, and there centre her warm affections. For her school is her flower garden, devoted to the culture and florescence of the soul;—her studio, where God is recognized as the Supreme Artist, and each individual form, and soul, is invested with higher dignity, and regarded with deeper interest, because His handiwork, and predestined to embody and illustrate a divine idea;—her Bethel, where angels linger, and the child-loving Immanuel abides.

REWARDS OF THE TEACHER.

The teacher who is true to her mission, receives an abundant reward for all her self-sacrificing toil,—not pecuniary remuneration, but the high moral recompense which ever attends a faithful performance of duty, and the conscious fulfilment of a mission; not the fleeting treasures of earth, but the less perishable wealth of childhood's clinging love; not the honor and applause of the world, but the approbation of conscience, and the esteem and grateful remembrance of her pupils. Children do not soon forget a devoted teacher, one who is uniformly gentle and kind, conscientious and faithful. Involuntarily they give her a large place in their hearts, and a generous share of their affections.

And often in after life when they suffer from the rude jostlings of a selfish world, and seriously question if there be such a principle in human nature as justice or disinterested love, they fondly revert to the beloved teacher of their early youth, whose character was a living personification of truth and justice, and whose heart a deep fountain of love, pure and never failing; and check their incipient misan-

thropy, and forget their sorrows, in the sweet remembrance of her gentleness, fidelity, and love.

A yet higher reward, awaits her, when she closes her mission, quits the field, and rests from her labor; for then the angels do greet her as their fellow laborer and friend, and welcome her with delight to their society and home; then she hears a voice from the excellent glory, saying, "Well done, good and faithful servant," and enters with triumph into the joy of her Lord.

Upon her tombstone no panegyric need be written; for upon the tablet of many a juvenile heart, she has traced her character in a living inscription, more honorable and enduring than was ever written upon the monument of sage or conqueror. Of her life no obituary need be given, for her surviving pupils are her living epistles, where may be read, in her own autograph, the transcript of herself. Many characters has she stamped with the impress of her own, in lineaments too deep for time to efface, too abiding for eternity to obliterate. Many minds has she guided along the pleasant paths of wisdom, virtue, and piety, toward Heaven; and thither her "works do follow" her.—Ages roll away,—still joyfully she gathers, in the broad fields of Paradise, the rich harvests of her earthly toil.

News of the Day.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Breadstuffs Higher; Money Easy.

ENGLAND AND UNITED STATES.

THE PEACE TREATY.

HALIFAX, May 8.—The steamer America, with English news up to the 26th ult., has arrived at Halifax this morning, and reports Cotton a trifle higher, and the sales of the week up to Saturday, April 26th, being nearly 100,000 bales. To speculators and exporters about 50,000.

Breadstuffs in Liverpool were a shade higher; money easier, and consols 92¾ to 93.

Provisions were firm.

POLITICAL MATTERS.—It was reported that Great Britain, now that she has gotten peace, she wishes to keep it, and would therefore give way on the Central American question, but she will not recall the minister Crampton, and thus endorses his actions in the enlistment affair as not being irregular.

The London papers have obtained and published a copy of the treaty of peace between the late belligerent powers. The contents have been much anticipated, and the terms already hinted at pretty well show the real ones.

The London Star states that the Cabinet had on the 22nd ult. decided about the American question, and would make concessions in the Central American affairs, but had determined not to recall Mr. Crampton. The papers relating to Central America had been laid before Parliament, but no action had been taken on them. The enlistment documents would be ready in a few days, and there was no excitement on the subject. The London papers had succeeded in obtaining in advance a copy of the treaty of peace, which comprises 34 articles, and is not much different from what had been already anticipated.

The Black Sea was to be neutralized, and all the strongholds to be forbidden. It was also to be interdicted to all war ships except those for police. The Danube was to be free to all navigators, and Russia makes a slight concession of the frontier of Bessaribia. Kars and the Crimea were to be mutually restored, and the service should remain as at present. The provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia were to have constitutions which should be prepared subject to certain conditions, otherwise they should be as at the commencement of the war. Little else of interest is brought by this steamer.

The Atlantic had arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, 23rd. In the Parliament of England, the Government had sustained a defeat, being out-voted by 28 majority in favor of open competition for civil appointments.

Lord Lyndhurst had given notice of a motion in reference to the condition of Italy and Lord Malmsbury of a vote of censure for the fall of Kars.

In France the Imperial decree orders a farther reduction of the army. The French troops had evacuated Kinbarn. The Persian difficulty with England was nearly settled.

Advices from Teheran say that the Americans are endeavoring to make a treaty of commerce with Persia.

TREATY OF PEACE.—The following is an abstract of the treaty of peace, published in the London News, which is considered authentic. It contains thirty-four articles.

The first restores perpetual friendship between the contending powers.

Second—All territories conquered or occupied during the war shall be reciprocally evacuated.

Third—Russia restores Kars and all other Ottoman territories.

Fourth—The Allies restore Sebastopol, Balafchava, Kamiesch, Eupatoria and Kertch.

Fifth to the eighth, inclusive, missing.

Ninth—The Sultan grants equality to the Christians in his dominions, and the other contracting powers divest themselves of all right to interfere in the internal government of the Ottoman empire.

Tenth—The Convention of 1841, closing the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, is re-affirmed.

Eleventh—The Black Sea is neutralized and forever closed to all ships of war of any power, with the exceptions specified in the fourteenth and nineteenth articles.

Twelfth—Trade is made free in the Black Sea, and vessels are admitted to all its ports.

Thirteenth—Neither Turkey nor Russia are to hold arsenals in the Black Sea.

Fourteenth—A convention, regulating the force for the coast service, concluding individually between Russia and Turkey. But it is appended to the Treaty, and is unalterable, except with general consent.

Fifteenth—The free navigation of the Danube to be made a law of Europe.

Sixteenth and seventeenth appoint delegates from the various contracting powers to put the Danube in navigable order, and makes a provision for keeping it so.

The eighteenth provides for a permanent commission to superintend its police; whilst the nineteenth allows each of the contracting powers to station two small ships at the mouth of said river.

The twentieth defines the new frontier of Bessarabia, and the twenty-first cedes and annexes the added territory to Moldavia.

The twenty-second article continues Moldavia and Wallachia under the sovereignty of Turkey.

The twenty-third guarantees to said provinces, freedom of religion and commerce.

The twenty-fourth makes provision toward their definite organization, and the twenty-fifth provides that the constitution for the government of the Principalities shall be framed in Paris.

The twenty-sixth says, the Principalities shall maintain a milita, and may construct defences approved by the Porte.

The twenty-seventh provides that in case of internal disturbances in the Principalities, the Porte cannot interfere without consulting the contracting powers.

The twenty-eighth article continues Servia a dependency of the Porte, and the twenty-ninth gives to the Porte the right to garrison it.

The thirtieth gives to Russia and Turkey their former possessions in Asia, with new frontiers marked out under the Treaty.

The thirty-first provides for the immediate evacuation of Turkey by the allied and Austrian forces.

The thirty-second allows trade to go on as before the war, until new arrangements are made.

The thirty-third relates to the Aland Island, and the thirty-fourth designates the time when the treaty shall be ratified.

The London Sun publishes the Treaty with a *mourning border* round it!

A Fearful Adventure.

The Missouri Republican, in a letter from a Kansas correspondent, has the following:

At St. Josephs I saw Mr. A. T. Gorman, of New York, who had just come in from the mountains in such a state of prostration and affliction as could only have been occasioned by such exposure, hardship and suffering as perhaps, no other man ever survived. In company with a Canadian, Frenchman and two Kentuckians, he left the country of the Blackfeet Indians last fall, to join Culverson and party at Fort Pierre and accompany them to the States. They arrived at Fort Pierre two days after Culverson's departure, and hastened on after, in the hope of overtaking him.

On the third day one of those snow storms known only in those bleak and elevated regions, opened upon them. It came down in solid masses to the depth of four feet, and was blown about by drifting winds, leveling uneven places, penetrating and filling their wagon and clothes and obstructing their progress. Evening was approaching and they resolved to make one effort to reach a more protected place before the night set in. They urged their horses forward, but had not proceeded more than a few hundred yards, Gorman being mounted on one of the teamsters, and his companion in the wagon—when suddenly he felt himself precipitated, he knew not how far, into an abyss of snow. He was completely covered over and could not tell which way to turn. He struggled on, however, making a slow and tedious way, until he came to the surface—he supposed a hundred yards from where he sank. He looked around for his companions, but neither they nor the wagon could be seen. The place where they had fallen into the chasm was smoothed over and presented a plane of snow. He cried aloud for them, but was only answered by wild and wailing winds.

A feeling of dread and desolation and despair came over him, and he was about to yield himself to that death which seemed inevitable. Already had the cold penetrated his frame; darkness was covering the skies; the increasing winds whirled the falling snow more furiously; he was alone in a vast inhospitable, unknown country, without provisions, without shelter, without arms or ammunition, and he was fearful to take a step in any direction; lest he should be buried in a deep abyss. His manhood was subdued, he wept like a child; the memories of his happy home, and of his mother, came fresh upon him; he knew the many anxious hours, the miserable years, that his unknown fate would cause her; if he could only send her one word of affectionate adieu, he could die in peace; but that could not be, and he must rouse himself.

He offered his first prayer for heavenly aid; he arose and moved forward through the darkness and the drifts. He sometimes fell from exhaustion, and felt inclined to repose; but he knew that one moment's pause was fatal, and he struggled on. The next day he saw some bushes, which gave him hope of rest and warmth, but when he reached them, he found, to his dismay, that the matches in his pocket were wet and spoiled, and could not be ignited. His feet had become so sore and swollen from constant walking, as to burst the soles from his shoes, and he was compelled to crawl and tumble along. Thus he worked his way slowly but unceasingly through the next night and the next day, becoming more faint each hour, and suffering a thousand deaths from hunger, thirst, frosted limbs, sore feet, weariness and drowsiness, when he descried a hut a short way off.

Suddenly revived, like a candle flickering in the socket, he sprang and ran forward a few steps and screamed for help, and fell senseless in the snow. Some Indians at the hut heard and saw him, and went and brought him in, and used all their restoratives upon him; but it was several days before he returned to consciousness and six long weeks before he left his bed. He lost several of his toes and is otherwise permanently injured, but through the assistance of some generous gentlemen of St. Josephs, he will be enabled to reach home.

His companions have never been heard of. The place where they perished Mr. Gorman ascertained to be about thirty miles from where the steamer White Cloud lies; but the snow was still deep in the gulches when he left there. He gave their names, but I regret that they have escaped my memory. Yours, &c., T.

Great Suffering in the West—U. S. Soldiers Eating Their Own Companions.

The following is an extract from a private letter received in this city by the editor of the Miltary Argus:

FORT PIERRE, N. T. March 15, 1856.

A most horrible affair happened between here and Sioux City in December last, which is almost too hideous to relate. Three soldiers named Riger, Wicker and Cornell, deserted from Companies D and H, Second Dragoons, about the first of December, and started down the river. On their way they overtook four persons from this place, who were proceeding in the same direction, and as self-preservation suggested the idea of strength in numbers, they mutually agreed to travel in company. Up to this time, and for some ten or twelve days after their juncture, the weather had been remarkably mild and pleasant. A few days after, however, heavy snows, accompanied with intense cold set in which continued with but little intermission for thirty or forty days, during which time but little progress was made. At length their scanty stock of provisions gave out, and starvation seemed inevitable, for they were at least two hundred miles in a direct line from the nearest settlement.

For six days, without a particle of food, they continued their course down the river, but made very little progress towards their destination. Under these accoumulated sufferings the soldier named Cornell died, and the others to appease their hunger, cut up his body and eat his flesh. The following night one of the civilians died, and his body was disposed of in like manner. On the succeeding night two more of the civilians died, but as the party was discovered shortly after, the living were spared the necessity of making any further meals upon the dead bodies of their companions.

They were found by a party of Major Howe's command, and when first discovered they were regaling themselves upon the arms and legs of their unfortunate companions. The survivors were taken to Major Howe's camp, and under proper care and attention have all recovered.

THE INDUSTRIOUS BOY—THE HONORED MAN.—The truth of the scriptural adage, "He that is diligent in business shall stand before kings: he shall not stand before mean men," has been beautifully exemplified in the career of John A. Gilmer. We find him, in his youth, at one time helping his father on the farm, and at another, in the workshop—this season making spinningwheels for the good wives of Guilford to prepare their webs with which to clothe their sons and husbands, and the next, trudging home from South Carolina with his budget on his back, after teaching school for the means wherewith to prosecute his own studies. Such a youth could not but have been succeeded by a useful and honored manhood. It has been. The boy that toiled for the support of the younger members of his father's family, as well as for the improvement of his own mind, is, this day, the most honored and popular man in that whole region of the State, so prolific in great and good men.

A TRAGEDY AT WILLARD'S HOTEL.—Washington, May 8.—The Hon. Philip T. Herbert, one of the representatives from California, shot the Chief Waiter at Willard's Hotel, about 11 o'clock this forenoon, the ball taking effect in a vital part, and producing instant death. The affair caused much excitement in the Hall of the House of Delegates before the hour of meeting. The circumstances seem to be as follows:

Mr. Herbert, who is said to be a very quiet and inoffensive man, came in late to breakfast, when a dispute arose between Herbert and the waiter. Sharp words ensued, when the other waiters in the establishment came up, and made an assault upon Mr. H., with chairs, plates, etc. Herbert, with the assistance of another gentleman, defended himself as best he could, and only shot when it was evident to all the beholders that the intention of the assailants was to kill him.

We regret to learn that the very high freshet on the Cape Foar River has done considerable injury to the works of the Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company. The temporary dam at Cross Creek has been washed out. The wood-work of some dam passed the Clarendon Bridge, tearing loose boats,, rafts &c. The Clarendon Bridge, at Fayetteville, escaped by almost a miracle.

The above facts we glean from the Fayetteville Argus and other authorities in Fayetteville. We have heard here, from good authority, that the whole Cross Creek dam has drifted down bodily, and the timber part, at least, is lodged above the mouth of Black River.—*Will. Journal.*

SUDDEN INDISPOSITION OF THE HON. J. R. GIDDINGS.—Washington May 8.—To-day, in the House while Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, was in a warm debate, attacking one of the items of the amendment to the Deficiency Bill, he suddenly fell fainting to the floor. This caused much excitement in the House, and Mr. G. was removed in an unconscious state to a sofa. After an hour's attendance he recovered consciousness sufficiently to be removed to his residence.

THE CAMELS HAVE COME.—The United States storeship Supply has arrived at Galveston from Smyrna, with thirty five camels on board. The Supply was sent out last fall to procure these camels for the purpose of trying the experiment of transporting the mails on them across the plains to California, &c. One of the animals only died on the voyage. Several Arabs accompany them as keepers, and an inclosure of ten acres has been prepared at Indianola, Texas, for their temporary accommodation, where they will remain until fully recruited. The experiment is a novel one, but there is every reason to believe that it will succeed (unless molested by the Indians) and will be of great public accommodation until the "iron horse" commences his rapid flight across the great plans.—*Columbus (Ga.) Sun.*

PRINTER LOST.—The friends of Charles H. Sedgwick are exceedingly anxious to learn where he is at present, or to give such information as will place them in the way to find him. He resided at Chicago a number of years ago, and was connected with one of the first daily papers there, after which he went further west, and all trace of him has been lost. Publishers of papers who will copy this paragraph will confer a favor, and information may be addressed to Robert Sedgwick, Moline, Rock Island county, Illinois.

NORFOLK HARBOR—When the survey of the seaports along the coast, was made, last fall, for the purpose of ascertaining the most suitable stopping place on this side of the Atlantic, for the mammoth ocean palace, now being built on the Thames, it was found that either Norfolk or Portland must be the favored location. The question has been decided in favor of the latter port, and the good citizens of that enterprising Down East city, have subscribed $8000—to build a wharf and prepare for the reception of the stupendous leviathan of the waters, with her ten thousand passengers.

We shall perhaps not have the great ship often in our port, but the examination with a view to her accommodation, showed the high estimation in which one harbor is held abroad, for depth of water, convenience and safety. The mammoth steamer will draw forty four feet water when loaded, and can take into her ample cabins and saloons more than half the population of Norfolk.—*Norfolk Argust*

THE FLORIDA INDIANS TO BE REMOVED.—The Tallahassee Sentinel, of the 29th ult., states that Gov. Broome, since his return from the seat of the general government, has fully committed himself to the removal of the Indians by force. There are now in the service of the State and General Government together, one thousand and six hundred men, and the commanding officer in Florida has authority to receive "such additional force as may from time to time be required." This his Excellency thinks is a sufficient force to adequately protect the frontier, and that this protection will be continued.

THE SEA SERPENT AGAIN.—The Norfolk *Herald* of 22 ult. contains a long editorial concerning the appearance of a Sea Serpent, seen by the Captain of a coasting schooner, a day or two since. As it is likely to prove quite as interesting as anything we could publish during the present great dearth of news, we sobjoin the *Herald's* account entire:

Yesterday, Capt. BINSE, of the schooner *Eliza Ann Steele*, informed us that while about 5 miles south of Great Egg Harbor, on his way to Norfolk, the vessel making about 2½ knots an hour, and the sea being very calm, his attention was called to an object in the water about 80 yards off, which he at first thought was a tree. On looking again, however, he perceived a ripple, and spray apparently breaking over it. The watch being below, he sent a boy, the only other person on deck, to bring his glass, and on examining the object through it he perceived that it was a monster. It had then erected its head, which was oval in form, some three feet above the water, and he could plainly see one of its eyes, which was very large and very sparkling, and surmounted by a huge bunch. The serpent had evidently become alarmed and before he could adopt any measures to capture it, disappeared, going down head foremost, and in doing so, gave Capt. B. an opportunity of seeing the whole of his body. He says the head of the animal was apparently very rough and knotted; but the rest of his body was very smooth and black, and his tail was flat like an eel's. He supposed it to be at least forty feet in length and of the diameter of a hogshead. As soon as it disappeared the Captain threw the lead and ascertained that the depth of the water was only five fathoms, and he says that no whale was ever seen in such shallow water, and that moreover he is an old whaler, has a perfect knowledge of the habits of porpoises, black fish, sharks, &c., and could easily distinguish them. The living thing seen by him was none of these, and if it was not a sea serpent then he does not know what it was. We tell the tale as it was told to us, and Captain Birse is willing to swear to it.

THE EDITOR TOASTED.—At a printers, festival in Boston a short time since, the following capital toast was drank.

The Editor—The man who is expected to know everything, tells all that he knows and guess at the rest; to make oath to his own good character, establish the reputation of his neighbors, and elect all candidates to office; to blow up everybody, suit everybody and reform the world; to live for the benefit of others, and have the epitaph on his tombstone—"Here lies his last." In short, he is a locomotive running on the track of public notoriety—his lever is his pen, his boiler is filled with ink, his tender is his scissors, and his driving wheel is public opinion—whenever he explodes it is caused by nonpayment of subscription.

We learn that a litle daughter of Davis Smith, living in Davidson county, fell in her father's well last week, and was drowned. In the fall she is supposed to have fractured the scull against a stone that projected in the wall.—*Ashe. Bulletin.*

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A DEAF AND DUMB MAN BURNT TO ASHES.—The Lexington (Ky.) Observer and Reporter, of Wednesday, contains the following letter from Jessamine county, to a gentleman of Lexington, communicating the particulars of a heart-rending calamity that occurred in that county a few days ago:

I wish to communicate to you one of the most lamentable occurrences it has ever been my lot to record. On the night of the 13th inst., Mr. Jacob Sagaser's kitchen took fire from the cooking stove, about ten o'clock, when all the family were asleep.—It speedily communicated to the dwelling house; and about that time one of the sons (Jacob) awoke, aroused the balance of the family, and got a good many of the things out, leaving them near the house. After working in this way for some time he returned into the house to get other articles, when the fire intercepted him, and he was burnt up right in sight of his family, without the least chance of their rendering him any assistance. I assisted in burying his remains yesterday. The most of his bones were burned to ashes. A small box two feet long ten inches wide was sufficient to hold all his remains.

All the articles that were removed from the house were left so near it that they caught fire and were burned entirely up.—Every building, including their meat-house with all the meat, was destroyed, and family left without one suit of clothes.

The family have the sincerest sympathy of our community in their irreparable loss. Yours, W. K. P.

Jacob Sagaser, the man who was burnt up, was deaf and dumb, and was formerly a pupil at the Asylum at Danville.

IMPROVED WEIGHING SCALES.—By a recent invention, instead of one arm or lever as employed in ordinary weighing apparatus, three arms are provided with a sliding weight upon each. This arrangement permits the permanent attachment of the weights to the arm, and thus prevents the inconvenience that often occurs from the lower misplacing of the weights. It also affords great convenience in ascertaining the tare of the article, for one of the weights may be moved so as to indicate the tare, while another will show the gross sum.

From the Petersburg Express.

What is Expected of Editors.

We have adverted more than once heretofore to the unreasonable demands that are constantly made on the newspaper press, and the entire want of consideration with which they are urged. Men are continually in the habit of asking an editor to do for them favors, without for a moment reflecting that compliance can only be granted on the editor's part, with loss of his time and the outlay of his money, who would scruple at soliciting gratuitous assistance at the hands of any other class of public servants. When one consults a doctor on the subject of his health, he naturally enough expects to pay a fee for the advice given—if a lawyer is asked to submit an opinion upon an intricate question of title, the client is not surprised at being presented with a bill for the service rendered—but the editor, forsooth, is supposed to be at everybody's call to perform all sorts of drudgery—for the public good! Now it is a new machine which the inventor would like to have noticed—again it is a new line of public conveyance which the proprietors desire to be properly brought to the attention of your readers, while the cateres for the public entertainment in the way of concerts, theatrical exhibitions, panoramas &c., &c., seem to be impressed with the idea that the newspaper press was especially established for the purpose of puffing their performances. This whole matter ought to be reformed. We were glad to see, a few days ago, in that excellent paper the Fredericksburg *News* some capital remarks on this subject. The editor speaks of a circular letter that had been sent to him, with the request that he would give a "favorable notice" of some new enterprise, the writer had been interested in, and after dismissing the impertinence with a well-merited rebuke, indulges in the following sensible reflections. We say "ditto" to the whole—

We are often gravely asked and expected to insert gratuitously ("to fill up") in reading matter or editorial—the best kind of advertising—that which it costs us money to insert and which benefits the asker. Politicians, candidates for office, and others who never think of advertising, do not hesitate to request the insertion of this or the other piece because it interests the public, although it promotes their interest much more.

We can generally "fill up" our columns without assistance, but are always grateful for sensible and disinterested suggestions A merchant might as well expect his advertisements to be inserted for nothing, because it "interests the public" to know where to find what they want. If we employed labor at the usual price per thousand types set up, this extorted gratuious advertising would cost hundreds of dollars. The mere paper on which such printing is done, would wrap up most of the men who ask for it.

The press itself is chiefly to blame for thus degrading the business of publishing. Sometimes from poverty, but oftener from a suicidal and mistaken effort after popularity, they have inflicted injury upon their own occupation, which must result in their own loss. The public are to blame too.—Why should *gratuitous* labor be *demanded* of the press, while merchants and others are not expected to give away their goods and wares merely to get rid of them.

THE ATMOSPHERE IN THE PLAINS OF UTAH AND CALIFORNIA.—Mr. Weyth, the old mountaineer, says the Monterey Sentinel, states the following fact touching the aridity of the air in these elevated regions:

"The dryness of our atmosphere was so great on one of the branches of Powder river, in August, 1852, that I could not discharge one barrel of my double percussion gun without causing the other to explode from the slightly increased heat. One man was wounded in this way, and guns several times exploded, and I was obliged to discontinue the practic of placing caps on the guns in the day time until immediately wanted for use." Lieutenant Whipple, of the United States Boundary Survey, under date of October 19, 1849, states that near the banks of the Colorado and Gila, "the horn encasing the reading lens of my micrometer of the zenith supply snapped and flew from my fingers in three pieces, owing to the excessive dryness of the atmosphere. All the wooden boxes in which the instruments were packed are being destroyed. The nicely seasoned and well finished cases of the English instruments, made many years since, have shrunk so, from the aridity of the air, as not to admit the original contents." In other parts of Utah and California, the lips of travelers crack open and begin to bleed. The waters of some of these Colorado streams and neighboring springs present the very singular phenomena of not quenching the thirst of men and animals. This is stated in the work by J. R. Bartlett, United States Commissioner. This must be owing to the presence of soluble salt of alumnia or silicia, or probably a compound salt in these metalloids."

President Swain's Lecture.

The lecture on the Early History of N. Carolina, by the Hon. D. L. Swain, President of our University, was delivered yesterday at Masonic Hall, the first portion in the forenoon of the day, the remainder at night. We regret that the very extended nature of the discourse, and the multiplicity of the incidents bearing upon our Colonial History detailed by this distinguished lecturer, preclude us from giving a report at all satisfactory to President Swain, to the hearers of the lecture or to ourself. This however is but of small moment as we presume that the lecture will be published, when our people will have an opportunity of getting more thoroughly acquainted with these details, illustrating as they do bright pages in our early history.

He said that erroneous impressions prevailed concerning some of the leading events of the revolutionary war of this section, and, in confirmation, read voluminous extracts from Gov. Tyron's Letter Book and other documentary authority. This letter book, recently discovered by a gentleman of Wilmington in Harvard College, after the researches of Bancroft, Sparks and others had failed to ascertain its existence, contained a mass of information respecting the time with which it was contemporaneous. The celebrated act of the patriots of New Hanover and Brunswick in forcing Houston, the stamp master of Gov. Tryon, to take a solemn oath not to attempt to execute his office, was not borne out by Tyron's Letter Book. Houston had resigned his office before the event narrated by Wheeler and others took place, and Pennington was the stamp master. The details of the incident were different from those given by the historians, but the evidence afforded by the hostile Governor, Tryon himself, clearly established the brilliancy of the act, and the ardent patriotism of the actors.

Gov. Swain alluded to another incident highly honorable to the people of this section, in refusing the exorbitant demands made by the crown officers for provisions for the ships of war, then in our port; and read documentary evidence, all going to show the determined character of the opposition by the Cape Fear people to the illegal acts of Tryon and his emissaries. They had demanded an unusual amount of flour and provisions for the use of the King's men, but this demand had been persistently and decidedly refused. The correspondence on this subject, read by the Governor, but which, we believe, has never been published, shows the spirit which actuated the gallant men of that era, and is of itself sufficient to dignify the transaction as one of great gallantry and patriotism.

Gov. Swain produced a large number of letters brown and discolored by age, from men of the revolutionary era, and a few of these for the edification of the audience.

We feel that if we should attempt to go beyond our present intention of giving a mere general notice of this highly interesting and instructive lecture that we should do great injustice to the theme and to the lecturer. It is not easy in the absence of notes to correctly report a speaker, especially where as in the present case from the nature of the subject, great accuracy is required. We forbear therefore with the expression of the wish, that this valuable contribution to the history of the State may soon be published.—*Wil. Herald.*

General Carey.

This great apostle of temperance is again in South Carolina, and will speak in our city to-morrow night. Gen. Carey is one of the best speakers in the United States, he is an orator indeed, and since he advocates so good a cause, we hope he may have an overflowing house. Native Americans ought to be in favor of temperance, and we believe most of them are. As far as this paper is concerned, we do not intend to enter the list on that subject—we are devoted to other matters. But as a mere matter of private news, we will say to all who desire to know that if we had the power of the autocrat of all the Russias in our hands one week, we would destroy every drop of liquor in the United States from Passamaquoddy's Bay to the Rio Grande; take every man's license away who had one, make it a penal offence against every man who was caught selling it, imprison every man who got drunk on the ground of perpetrating a crime, and then leave the consequences to God, with the full assurance that we had done a good thing.—*Columbia New Era.*

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.—An affray occurred between two free negroes—Zion Turner and John Overton—near this town, one night last week, in which the latter received injuries of which he died on Sunday morning. Turner was promptly arrested, brought before a called Court of Magistrates yesterday, and committed to jail to await his trial at the next term of the Superior Court for this county.

Dem. Pioneer.

FINE PROSPECT. From twenty-six medical colleges in the United States, there graduated, last year, about 1300 doctors.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1856.

Positive Arrangement.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified thereby that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

☞ W. R. Hunter is our authorized agent for the city of New York to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the *Times*.

☞ We go to Press little earlier this week than usual, to give our hands an opportunity, and to enjoy the same ourselves, of attending the annual commencement exercises of G. F. College, which is now in progress. The particulars we will give next week.

"CABBAGING." The Ladies Repository, a very neat and interestingmonthly journal, published at Richmond Va. accuses the TIMES of "cabbaging" an original poem from the Repository and appropriating it as original. The editress of the "Repository" is a Young Lady, and that *we*, (young men as we all are) should be accused of "cabbagging" from her, is too grievous an offense to be true! It can't be true! For the authoress, *Beatrice*, sent us the manuscript of the poem, marked *for the Times*, under her own signature.

Can it be that Miss *Lillie Linden*, of the "Repository" "cabbaged" the poem from the *Times*, and turned the scales upon us? If not, we beg pardon for the insinuation, and would merely add, that should the editress of the Repository ever find the supply of original poems short in her copy bag, we will take great pleasure in supplying the deficiency, as we always have on hand an abundance, not "cabbaged."

Most Melancholy Accident.

Our town and community was much shocked on last Saturday evening by the intelligence that David B. Houston had accidentally fallen into the Fly wheel of a Steam saw mill, some three miles east of town, and was instantly crushed to death. Mr. Houston lived just out of town and mingled daily with our citizens. He was most energetic and upright in all the walks of life, respected and loved by all who knew him. His parents, upwards of 80, are still living, and it was to him they looked for support and comfort. See resolutions in another column.

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

The Annual Examination of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, May 27th, and continue three days. Concert on Wednesday night. Graduating exercises on Thursday night.

The Address before the Graduating Class will be delivered by the Rev. M. D. Hoge, D. D., of Richmond, Va. The prizes consisting of Gold Medals, will be awarded by Chas. Shober, Esq.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.—At the late annual meeting of this institution, held at their banking house in Wilmington, the exhibit showing the general condition of the bank, and the result of its operations for the past year, was highly satisfactory—the bank having declared two semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent, and having on hand a surplus of about $360.000.

QUEEN VICTORIA COMING TO AMERICA.—The London correspondent of the Toronto Globe states that a report is quite current in England to the effect that the Queen has some thought of paying a visit, during the coming summer, to her loyal province of Canada. So far has the rumor gained ground, that several of the London newspapers are discussing the propriety of the step, and advising the Queen to make the journey, by all means.

GOLDSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.—The annual commencement, exercises of this institution, will be held on 3, 4 and 5 of June. Rev. S. M. Frost will preach the annual sermon on Tuesday night, and John S. Long, Esqr. will deliver the Literary address on Wednesday afternoon.

WILMINGTON ELECTION.—The election of five gentlemen to serve as Commissioners of Navigation of Wilmington, for the ensuing year, 5th inst., passed off with much animation, but without disorder.

The following gentlemen were duly elected, viz: R. F. Brown, J. H. Flanner, T. C. Worth, Geo. Harriss, Geo. W. Davis—four Americans and one Democrat.

The vote polled at the election was the largest ever cast in Wilmington.

The entire vote by the new registry law is 1096.

DANVILLE RAIL ROAD.—On Monday 5 inst. the Locomotive crossed Dan River and was hailed with shouts of hilarious rejoicing by the citizens of Danville. Thus the long looked for time has come, and the cars have run into Danville.

American Tract Society.

AN EXCITING MEETING.

The thirtieth anniversary of the American Tract Society, was held in the city of New York, on Wednesday 7 inst. The previous discussions in the public press in reference to an attempt to be made at this meeting to abolitionise the society, produced an immense attendance. When the time arrived for calling to order, the crowd not only filled the Hall, but reached out into the street. They were, therefore, compelled to adjourn to one of the largest churches in the city, which was filled in a few minutes.

The proceedings, though boisterous and disgraceful for such an institution, yet terminated, we are happy to see, with happy results for the Society, *and to the* chagrine of those fanatical abolitionists. Corroborative of the above, we clip the following condensed report of the proceedings, from our Northern exchanges:—

The rumor that an attempt was to be made to abolitionise this society gave great interest to its anniversary meeting in New York on Wednesday, and attracted an immense concourse of persons. In order to accommodate the public the meeting adjourned from the Tract House to the Brick Church in Beekman street. Chief Justice Williams, of Conn., presided, and moved, after the usual opening services, to proceed to the election of committees for the ensuing year.

Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, said, before electing officers, he would propose not to elect the committee here, for the reasons that there had been made, by a pastor in one of the churches in this city, statements defamatory to the present committee's character, and he was surprised to hear it come from an honorable pastor. [Tremendous hissing.] Dr. Bacon tried to speak, but was hissed down.

The Rev. Dr. Tyng, springing up in a state of excitement, said: "I proclaim in the face of this meeting that I never did make such statements. The Rev. gentleman, whom I have not the pleasure of knowing, is informed that the statement which he has made is entirely untrue; I stated that there had been a report in the daily journals, made up by misinformed reporters, stating that the committee had not done their duty."

Rev. Dr. Bacon—I am happy to hear from the Rev. gentleman the Disavowal of the offensive language; I do not hold him responsible. For the gentleman to say, however, that he does not know me, is untrue, for he has sat beside me in my own church. [Great laughter.]

Rev. J. P. Thompson.—I propose to hear the report read by the committee of the previous year, and that the election for officers this year take place after the anniversary at the Tabernacle. [Great excitement and cries of "election."]

Rev. Dr. Adams offered a resolution to the effect that a committee of fifteen be appointed by the chair to investigate the affairs of the American Tract Society, and to report at the next annual meeting. The officers, the Rev. Dr. remarked, were anxious themselves, on account of the warfare that had been waged upon the Society from some quarter, that this investigation should take place.

A great deal of debate, confusion and excitement then followed. Several persons attempted to speak at the same time. Cries of "order" and hisses were heard from all parts of the house. Efforts were made to lay the resolution on the table; and after being laid on the table it was immediately taken up again, and disorder, noise and confusion followed. The voices of many of the speakers could not be heard.

After speeches from several persons in favor of the adoption of the resolution of Dr. Adams, it was carried by a tremendous *aye*, amidst a scene of great excitement. The *nays* of the Independent and Beecher school were scattering and feeble. This is considered a triumph of the old administration of the society.

All the old officers against whom so much complaint has been made were then re-elected, save in the fiilling of vacancies by Hon. Robert L. Caruthers, of Tenn., Rev. John C. Young, of Ky., Rev. E. Lathrop, of N. Y., and the Rev. Mr. Hutton, of N. Y.,—and thus, the course of the old directors has been fully affirmed and the abolitionists defeated in their efforts to convert the society into an abolition engine, thus ruining it at the South.

The meeting soon after adjourned to the Tabernacle again, where the 30th annual report, a volume of 323 pages, was read.

After the report had been read, addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. De Witt, Dr. Stevenson, Dr. Anderson, and others.

The President then appointed the folowing special committee of fifteen, to inquire into the affairs of the Association since its formation:

Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen; Rev. T. De Witt, D.D.; Judge Jessup; Rev. Barns, D. D.; Rev. Francis Waylands, D. D.; Rev. M. B. Anderson, LL. D.; Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D.; Jas. Donelson, Esq., N. Y. George H. Stuart, Esq., Phila.; Rev. Joel Hauss, D. D.; Mark Hopkins, D. D. Rev. Ray Palmer, Rev. S. S. Schmeule, Rev. J. S. Stone, Rev. John McLeod.

The meeting then adjourned, all separating with apparent good feeling.

Norfolk, Va., and N. Carolina.

The Hon. Hugh Waddell and Dr. McClanahan, of North Carolina, visited the city of Norfolk last week, and at the request of the citizens, delivered public addresses on the subject of the Coal and Iron interests of Deep River. A gentleman of about thirty years business standing in Norfolk, writing us on the subject, remarks in connection:—"Our town feels more closely allied to North Carolina in many respects, than to our own State. We wish we belonged to you." We reply, so mote it be!

The daily papers refer to the remarks of Mr. Waddell as highly interesting and impressive. The Norfolk American says:—

"Mr. Waddell's address was very impressive, and at some points highly eloquent. In the course of his introduction he alluded to the gross neglect with which Norfolk had been treated by the legislature, calling her the Ireland of Virginia as North Carolina had been called the Ireland of the Union. Both places are intimately acquainted with neglect. He came, he said only to submit the proposition to their consideration, asking at present no money, and was certain when they had fairly considered it, material aid would be given. He very pleasantly alluded to the fact of Norfolk citizens having had their fingers burned before, by N. C. stock, and was somewhat afraid they would be wary of entering into this. He assured them that the present scheme could not end as former ones had—he was in possession of the authority for all he said. He referred to the greatness of England, and attributed it to her iron and coal interests—he spoke of many of our own cities and States which owed all that they were in a superior point of view to their mining operations; reference was also made to the oil distilled from this coal, which in many respects is superior to camphine and sperm oil. With regard to this, a communication was read from Mr. Dobbin, which was well received by the audience. Many other points were brought forward by Mr. Waddell, but as we expect to notice it again, we will conclude our reference to it at this time. After he concluded Dr. Francis Mallory, our delegate arose, and in his usually happy manner responded to him, endorsing all he had said; the Dr. said something about "annexation," which was received with loud applause. He offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, There are extensive fields of bituminous Coal and beds of the finest Iron ore on Deep River, in North Carolina, to which it is very desirable that we should have access not only on account of our local demand for these minerals, but because the Navy Yard and the national vessels visiting our port make that demand very great, and we earnestly desire to be admitted to the great benefits of a country so rich, not only in mineral treasures but in agricultural products; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we learn with pleasure that a charter has been granted by the State of North Carolina for the building of a railway from Deep river to the North-Carolina road, and that we will give such aid as may be in our power to an early completion of said road.

Resolved, That from information, which we deem reliable, we believe that more of the necessary elements for a National Foundry and Armory are to be found in immediate proximity to each other in the coal region of Deep River, than at any other point in the United States, and that a union of such an establishment by railway with the Navy Yard at this place would be an object of national interest; we will therefore use our best efforts to ensure the success of the measures now pending in the House of Representatives of the U. States, for the erection of said Foundry and Armory.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to our Senator, and the Representative from this District in Congress, with the request that they will use their efforts to aid in establishing a National Foundry in North Carolina.

Resolved, That a committee of citizens be appointed to co-operate with our friends in the Old North State, and to visit the coal and iron region above mentioned, with a view to report to our citizens hereafter on the subject."

TO PERIODICAL PUBLISHERS.—The editor of the Washington (D C.) Spectator designs to publish, about August next, a list of all the periodicals from monthlies to dailies in the United States—embracing California and the Territories—with terms and general character, so far as he can ascertain them.

To aid in making up his list, and in carrying out his future plan, he invites all publishers to send him *three copies* of their publications, first issued after the fourth of July,(or such as shall contain fullest accounts of the occurrences of that day.) These he proposes to bind—one set to be filed in the Congressional Library—one in the Library of the Smithsonian Institution—the other for his own sanctum.

DEATH OF EX-SENATOR DAWSON.—The Hon. William C. Dawson, for many years a distinguished Sentor of the United States from Georgia, died at Greensboro, in that State, on Tuesday, of neuralgia of the heart. Thus, within a brief period, the State of Georgia has lost three of her most eminent satesmen and ex-Senators—Judge Barrien, Gov. Troupe, and Mr. Dawson.

The Mt. Vernon Estate.

In watching the progressive efforts of Southern Ladies, in their most worthy zeal of patriotism, to secure from polluted hands of money worshippers, the last resting place of him, whom we are proud to call "father of his Country," we have been surprised at the course pursued by the present owner of the estate, Mr. John A. Washington, who claims to be a descendant of the Great Washington. To be unwilling to sell, under the circumstances, seems to show an illiberal spirit; and to take advantage of the patriotic desire on the part of the ladies, to obtain possession of this consecrated home spot, by demanding an exorbitant price, would seem to show a *bad* spirit. But we have been mere observers, without knowing the feelings and purposes of the present owner.

The Petersburg *Express*, which perhaps has better opportunities for knowing, gives the following, in a late issue, on "the course of Mr. John A. Washington."

"We confess we are somewhat puzzled to reconcile the conduct of Mr. John A. Washington with our own notions of propriety or good faith. After having offered Mount Vernon to the United States or to Virginia for a specific sum, upon terms which seemed to leave the purchase open for any future time, he now says emphatically that Mount Vernon is not for sale, and leaves us to infer that if either the General or the State Government should at this moment propose to acquire the property at his own price, he would refuse to accede to the proposition. In the name of common sense, what is the meaning of it? Has anything occurred, since Mr. Washington's correspondence with Governor Johnson on the subject, to induce a reasonable alteration in his views? Has his nature undergone a happy change, and the avaricious propensity, displayed in the preposterously extravagant sum named by him as the consideration for which he would dispose of the spot, been eliminated? Or have the profits arising from the wharfage, the sale of relics from the tomb in the shape of walking canes, and the annual Mount Vernon wheat crop, so largely augmented his means, that he is now indifferent to the handsome figure of two hundred thousand dollars? If, indeed, there has been so pleasant an improvement in the proprietor's finances that he thinks he ought to retain Mount Vernon in the possession of the collateral descendants of the Washington family, is he not bound by "a decent respect for the opinion of mankind," to say nothing of any reverence he may feel for the memory of his illustrious relative, to keep the place in proper repair and above all to cut away the weeds from the tomb, the neglected condition of which is a reproach to every American citizen?

Mr. Washington's offer to surrender Mount Vernon to Virginia, some years ago, while it was declined by the State Legislature, awoke a patriotic sentiment in the breasts of the women of America, who determined to raise the money themselves and in the name of the Commonwealth to become the purchasers of the sacred shrine.—All that they have ever contemplated, as we understand their views, is to be allowed the privilege of paying over to the proprietor the full amount of two hundred thousand dollars upon his making a deed to the mansion and tomb to the Commonwealth. For this purpose they have associated themselves together in all parts of the Union and have begun to collect funds and through the generous assistance of Mr. Everett and other eminent gentlemen, have already amassed a considerable sum of money. And now when the enthusiasm is at its height, when Mr. Everett and Mr. Tyler and Mayor Wood, at some personal inconvenience, are lending their valuable services to the cause, Mr. Washington throws cold water on the plan by his extraordinary and unintelligible letters to Mrs. Wofford and the *National Intelligencer*.

The only explanation that can be given of his conduct is one so discreditable to him as a Virginian and as a relative, however remote, of the Father of his Country that in charity we are reluctant to adopt it—and this is, that he thinks he can get more for the estate and is not willing to be bound by the existing agreement.

We think the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association are quite right in not permitting Mr. Washington's letters to dampen the ardor of their patriotism. Let them go on, by all means, in their laudable efforts. Our word for it, the moment they have collected the solid, substantial two hundred thousand, Mount Vernon will be for sale either to the United States, or to Virginia, or to their own corporate body, or to any other State, society, corporation or association of individuals whatsoever, to whom they may wish the deed to be given. But even if this should not be the case, if Mr. Washington holds back for a larger bid or refuses still to sell, nothing will have been lost. One of these days Mount Vernon *must* change hands. It is the irreversible decree of fate. Men die—corporations do not die. The Mount Vernon association will survive John A. Washington—though we wish that gentleman length of days, riches (which he may get by the sale) and honor (which he is not likely to get by his recent course in negotiations.) Then, it may be next year, it must be in fifty years, the fund largely increased by accumulations, will be ample to secure the place beyond any peradventure.

AN INFIDEL PRESS.—A New York religious journal expresses its regret that the journals of largest circulation in the city of New York should be so generally under the control of men who take little pains to conceal the incredulity, and sometimes contempt, with which they regard revealed religion. Such journals as the New York Tribune scarcely disguise their infidelity. In a late number Greeley published with much approbation, a paragraph from the runaway negro, Fred. Douglas, asserting that "the religion of the South is a mere covering for the most horrid crimes." Abolitionism necessarily leads to infidelity. The Southern press presents a marked contrast to that of the North, in the respect and reverence which it almost universally manifests for sacred things.

Weekly Literary Review.

☞ Publishers sending books to be noticed in this department, will please send through the agency of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Book-Publishers, Stationers &c., No. 29, North Fourth-Street, Philadelphia.

THE HOME CIRCLE. The May number of the Circle has reached us, embellished with a steel portrait of Mrs. Jane T. H. Cross, so well known to all young readers, especially of the Sabbath schools. It is a most beautiful picture. We have not had time to examine the contents of this number, but the captions indicate an interesting repast, mechanically executed most admirably. Terms, $2 per annum, Stevenson & Owens, Nashville, Tenn.

Messrs. Miller, Orton and Mecilligan, of New York, has sent us an illustrated catalogue of their books for Family and fireside reading, embracing "Popular American Biographies, Narratives and Travels, Agriculture, Temperance, Law, and School books for the young, beautifully printed and illustrated Family Bibles, Religious Books, Standard and Select Poetry, and a choice variety of miscellaneous books."

We will be pleased to notice the new issues, if furnished through our Philadelphia agency. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TEACHER. The May number of this periodical has been received, and like its predecessors, it is just the thing for a school. We conclude this week, the series of articles we have been publishing in the *Times*, on the true mission of the teacher, which is copied from this journal.

Plan of Episcopal Visitations.

We have received through the kindness of Bishop Early, the information here given.

FIRST DIST.—BISHOP ANDREW.

Tenn. Conf. at Huntsville,	Oct. 15th,	1856.
Holston, at Knoxville,	Oct. 29th,	"
S. Carolina, at Yorkville,	Nov. 19th,	"
Georgia, at Americus,	Dec. 3rd,	"
Florida, at Alligator,	Dec. 17th,	"

SECOND DIST.—BISHOP EARLY.

Western Va., at Guyandotte,	Sept. 4th,	"
Kentucky, at Winchester,	Sept. 17th,	"
Louisville, at Elizabeth Town,	Oct. 1st,	"
Memphis, at Jackson,	Oct. 15th,	"
North Car., at Greensboro',	Nov. 12th,	"
Virginia, at Richmond,	Nov. 29th,	"

THIRD DIST.—BISHOP PIERCE.

Missouri, at Louisiana,	Sept. 24th,	"
St. Louis, at Charleston, Mo.	Oct. 8th,	"
Arkansas, at Batesville,	Oct. 29th,	"
Ouachita, at Princeton,	Nov. 12th,	"
Mississippi, at Kosciusko,	Nov. 26th,	"
Alabama, at Tuskegee,	Dec. 10th,	"

FOURTH DIST.—BISHOP PAINE.

Indian Miss., at Chickasaw Academy,	Oct. 30th,	"
East Texas, at Paris,	Nov. 19th,	"
Texas, at Gonzales,	Dec. 10th,	"

FIFTH DIST.—BISHOP KAVANAUGH.

Pacific, at Gilroy,	Nov. 12th,	"
Louisiana, at Water Proof,	Feb. 11th,	1857.

S. C. Advocate.

MARRIED,

On the 1st instant, by Rev. Geo. W. Dame, ROBERT L. PAYNE, M. D., of Lexington, N. C. to Miss WINIFRED F. WILSON, grand daughter of the late Capt. John Noble, of Danville Va.

In this place, Wednesday morning 14th, by Rev. J. J. Smyth, Mr. JAMES D. CUMMING of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss KATE, daughter of W. S. Rankin, Esq.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS it has pleased God by a sudden and inscrutable Providence, in the midst of health, vigor and usefulness, to remove by death our beloved brother DAVID B. HOUSTON, and whereas by this mysterious dispensation, we feel that our community has lost one of its most valuable citizens,—the church a most faithful and devoted officer,—the Temperance Reformation a most conscientious and exemplary supporter,—and his bereaved family a loss for which there is no consolation except in the sublime hopes and aspirations of the gospel of Christ; and whereas we desire thus to bear our testimony to the many virtues which adorned his manly character in all the relations of life as a citizen, son, brother and member of our Order. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the sudden and untimely death of brother Houston, we have lost one of the best and most faithful members of our Division, whose heart and hand were always ready for every good work; and that in this event we recognize the voice of Divine Providence calling upon us in impressive tones, "be ye also ready for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh."

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathies to the aged parents and other members of the family of our deceased brother in their overwhelming bereavement and commend them to the mercy of Him who alone can bind up the broken-hearted.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect and in token of our appreciation of his character as a man, a christian and a Son of Temperance, the members of our Division will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Recording Scribe be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased; and that he also have them published in the papers of Greensboro', and in the Spirit of the Age.

R. STERLING,
T. C. BLAKE,
C. G. YATES,
E. W OGBURN,
A. WEATHERLY,
} Com.

The following Preamble and Resolutions, were suggested by the EX. Committee, and unanimously adopted by the Normal Division of the Sons of Temperance concerning the recent death of its young friend and devoted brother JACOB GASKILL, which occured, at Normal College, May 1st 1856.

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God, in the wise and just dispensation of his Providence, to remove from our midst, by the afflictive hand of death, in the spring time of life, our affectionate brother Jacob Gaskill, aged 19 years, whose prospects for usefulness and honor were highly flattering, and whose young heart, beat high for proud distinction, among his fellows in literary arguments, as well as in rendering efficient aid to our Order, and,

Whereas we, as a Division, feel under strong obligations, to express our united approbation, to the bold and manly course, which he adopted in advocating by *example* and precept, the course, which lies so near our hearts, and the great heart, of our country, also, our abiding love for one whose estimable qualities of mind endear him to all with whom he was associated, therefore,

Resolve, 1st That whilst we, as a body, bow in humble submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, we fondly cheerish the memory of our worthy and departed brother, and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolve, 2d That our Division accompany the corpse in procession, with the proper regalia to High Point, where it will be committed, to the care of deputized agents, who will convey it to its final resting place.

Resolve, 3d That we heartily sympathize with the bereaved family and friends, of the deceased.

Resolve, 4th That a copy of the above be sent to the mother and Sister of the worthy dead, also, to The Times and Spirit of the Age.

I. L. WRIGHT.
C. C. DODSON.
W. C. GANNON.
} Committee.

Col. ABRAM STAPLES died at his residence at Patrick C. H., Va., on Sunday morning the 27th ult., aged 63, after a protracted illness from Paralysis. He was a very prominent citizen of Patrick, and has left behind a large circle of family relations and friends. Col. S. commanded a company of volunteers in the war of 1812 at Norfolk, and after the conclusion of peace, he represented his county in the Legislature of Virginia for many years. Subsequently he filled the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court, and of the County Court, until he voluntarily retired. Notwithstanding Col. Staples had a very limited education, he was a man of very strong mind, and filled with remarkable ability the various trusts which he held. He was kind, courteous, and very pleasing in his manners, and enjoyed an unbounded popularity in his county; and he accumulated a large fortune, and at the time of his death was the wealthies man in that section of country. For several years he had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—*Rock. Dem.*

Commercial.

TIMES WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MAY.

DAY OF THE MONTH.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.
Thursday,.....15	5 2	6 58
Friday,.....16	5 1	6 59
Saturday,.....17	5 1	6 59
Sunday,.....18	5 0	7 0
Monday,.....19	4 59	7 1
Tuesday,.....20	4 59	7 1
Wednesday,.....21	4 58	7 2
Thursday,.....22	4 57	7 3
Friday,.....23	4 57	7 3
Saturday,.....24	g 56	7 5

MOON'S PHASES.

	DAY.	HOUR.	MINUTE.
New Moon,.....4	9	23	A. M.
First Quarter,.....11	3	27	P. M.
Full,.....19	6	38	"
Last Quarter,.....27	12	14	A. M.

GREENSBORO MARKET, MAY 14.
[Reported by RANKIN & McLEAN.]

BACON,	10 a 12	HIDES—	
BEEF,	4 a 5	Green,	a 5
BEESWAX,	a 20	Dried,	a 10
BUTTER,	15 a 16½	HAY,	50 a 60
COFFEE,	a 16	LARD,	12 a 13½
CANDLES—		MOLASSES,	60 a 62
Tallow,	22 a 25	NAILS,	6 a 7
Adam'tine,	33 a 40	OATS,	40 a
Sperm,	55 a 60	PEAS—	
CORN—		Yellow,	62 a 75
Meal, (50 lb per bus.)	50 a 60	White,	75 a
CHICKENS,	15 a 16½	PORK,	7 a
APPLES—		RAGS,	2 a 3
Peeled,	50 a 62	RICE,	8 a 10
PEACHES—		SALT,	2.75 a3.00
Peeled,	2.00 a2.25	SUGAR—	
Unpeeled,	a 75	Brown,	12 a 14
EGGS,	a 8	Loaf,	15 a 16
FEATHERS,	a 40	Crushed,	15 a 16
FLOUR,	6.00 a6.50	Clarified,	a 14
FLAXSEED,	a1.00	TALLOW,	12½a 15
WHEAT,	1.20 a1.25	WOOL,	25 a 30

WILMINGTON MARKET, MAY 12.
[Reported by CUMMING & STYRON.]

BACON—		NAILS,	5 a
N. C., hog round,	12 a 12½	TURPENTINE—	
Western Sides,	10½a 11	Yellow dip,	2.40 a
" Shoulders,	9½a 10	Virgin,	a3.00
LARD, N.C.	a 12½	Hard,	1.40 a
BUTTER,	23 a 25	TAR,	1.20 a1.25
BEESWAX,	23 a 25	ROSIN—	
CANDLES—		No. 1,	1.50 a2.37½
Adam'tine,	30 a 33	" 2,	1.15 a1.50
Sperm,	45 a 50	Common,	1.12½a1.15
CORN,	58 a	SPIRITS—	
COFFEE—		Turp'tine,	32 a 40
Rio,	12½a 13	POTATOES—	
Lagura,	13½a 14	Bbls.,	1.25 a0.00
COTTON,	9½a 11½	RICE,	5½a
N. C. SHEETINGS,	7½a 8	SALT—	
" YARN,	17 a 17½	Alum,	50 a
FEATHERS,	40 a 42	Sack,	1.15 a1.25
FLOUR—		SUGAR—	
N. C R.	6.00 a7.50	Clarified,	11 a 11½
HAY—		P. R.,	9½a 10
N. C.,	1.00 a	DRIED APPLES—	
LIME,	1.25 a1.35	pr bus.	3 a
MOLASSES—		Peeled peaches,	5 a
Cuba,	34 a 35	Unpeeled,	2 a
MACKEREL—		BRANDY—	
2 no.	10 a	Peach,	70 a 75
3 no.	6.50 a6.75	Apple,	50 a 60
		PORK,	20 a 21

NEW YORK, May 9.—The markets for Breadstuffs firm and unchanged. We quote Southern flour at $6.12½@6.62½ for mixed to good brands, $6.75@8 for fancy and extra, $9@10.50 for Richmond extras—the latter for Haxall. Southern white Wheat $1.80. Sales of 3,000 bushels common white Southern yesterday at $1.47. Corn—Southern mixed 59@61 cents, Southern yellow 61@62½, white 60@64. Stocks dull Virginia sixes 94. Sterling exchanges dull at 9½.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, MAY 10.

BACON,	11½a 12½	LARD,	12½ a
BEESWAX,	24 a 25	MOLASSES—	
CANDLES—		Cuba,	36 a 38
Fay. fact'ry,	20 a	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
Adamantine,	30 a 32	NAILS,	5 a 5½
Sperm,	35 a 50	SALT—	
COFFEE—		Liverpool,	
Rio,	13½a	sack,	1.60 a0.00
Laguira,	15 a 00	Alum,	
St. Domingo,		bushel,	75 a
COTTON—		FLAXSEED,	1.5a
Fair to good,	a 10½	CLOVER SEED,	
Ord. to mid.,	10½a	₰ lb.	12½a 15
COTTON YARNS—		BRANDY—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach,	a 80
FEATHERS,	40 a 00	Apple,	55 a 65
FLOUR—		N. C. WHISKEY,	
Family,	7.00 a0.00		40 a 45
Superfine,	6.50 a0.00	SUGAR—	
Fine,	6.00 a0.00	Loaf,	12½a
Scratched,	5.50 a0.00	Crushed,	12 a 12½
CORN,	70 a 75	St. Croix,	a 11
WHEAT,	1.25 a1.35	Porto Rico,	9½a 10½
OATS,	45 a 60	N. Orleans,	9 a 10
PEAS,	70 a 75	TALLOW,	11 a 12
RYE,	90 a0.00	TOBACCO—	
HIDES—		Leaf,	a
Dry,	11 a 12	Manufact'd	12½a 40
Green,	4 a 5	WOOL,	14 a 15

Cotton dull.
Molasses is scarce and advancing.

NORFOLK MARKET, Va., MAY 8.
[Reported by ROWLAND & BROTHERS.]

BACON—		PLAXSEED,	1.60 a1.70
Hams,	12 a 13	FLOUR—	
Hog round,	11 a 11½	Fine,	6.50 a0.00
BEANS—		Superfine,	7.00 a0.00
White,	1.75 a2.00	Extra,	8.00 a0.00
B. E. PEAS,	90 a	Family,	8.50 a0.00
BUCKWHEAT—		HAY—	
Bag,	94 a	Cargo,	90 a1.00
BUTTER—		OATS,	30 a 35
Goshen	20 a 22	SALT—	
Glade,	23 a 26	Fine ₰ sack,	1.75 a
LARD—		Ground Alum,	1.20 a
No 1 & 2,	11 a 12	SUGAR—	
DRIED APPLES—		Refined,	9½a 10½
per bushel,		Crushed,	11½a
28 lbs,	75 a	SHINGLES—	
Peaches, peeled,		Heart, 12 in.	
72 hus 40 lbs,	a2.00	bunch,	7.00 a
BEESWAX,	a 24	Sap "	4.00 a5.00
COTTON,	10½a 10½	WHISKEY,	27 a 28
CORN—		LIME—	
White,	50 a 51	Camden,	1.00 a1.18
Mixed,	49 a 50		
Yellow,	52 a 53		

Flour moves moderately at our quotations—demand equal to receipts. Cotton not so brisk. Lumber dull. Provisions dull. Dried fruits for no sale. Peanuts dull $1 to $1.10.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—Markets unchanged. Howard street flour $6. Wheat—reds $1.31@1.40, whites $1.45@1.55. Corn—yellow 50@52 cents, white 45@49 cents. The steamer's news had no effect on the markets. Business moderate.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—Cotton stiffer. Sales of 10,000 bales at 10½@10¾ cents for middling. Flour $6.12. Corn 44@45 cents.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

☞ We are authorised to announce RALPH GORREL ESQR., as a candidate for a seat in the Senate in the next Legislature.
May 5, 1856.

☞ We are authorised to announce DR. WM. A. COBLE, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature.
May 5, 1856.

THE REVISED CODE.

50 COPIES received and for sale.
E. W. OGBURN.
May, 1856

THE ANNALS OF SOUTHERN Methodism by Dr. Deems.

3 doz. COPIES just received and for sale.
E. W. OGBURN.
May 12, 1856.

SODA WATER

Drawn From Cast Iron

PORCELAIN LINED FOUNTAINS freeing them from the liability to taint the Water with any Metallic Poison by
W. C. PORTER.

J. L. HENDRIX,
(FORMERLY OF GREENSBORO, N. C.,)
WITH
J. W. GAMBLE, PROPRIETOR.
Calder House,
(9:tf) CHARLESTON, S. C.

E. W. OGBURN, dealer in School, Religious, Scientific, Standard, prose and Poetical Works in General Literature; Law Books, Miscellany, Albums, Music and Writing Port Folios, Writing Desks, Music and Musical Instruments, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c.
Greensborough, N. C.
Market Street, second square from the court house.

NEW BOOKS.

Mrs. Bliss' practical Cook Book.
Mrs. Hale's New " Do.
Downing's fruit and fruit Trees of America.
Thomas' American Fruit Culturist.
Smiths' Landscape Gardening.
Evan's Millwright's Guide.
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

Give us a Call!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has just opened a BOOT AND SHOE MENDING SHOP, on South Side Market street, just below M. Brown's Blacksmith shop, where he is prepared to have SHOES and BOOTS mended or made to order, at moderate prices. Also, BRICK LAYING done at short notice. JAMES R. SIKES.
March 24, 1856 13:tf

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!

JUST to hand a large and well selected stock of Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuff, Brushes, Perfumery, Pomades, Extracts, Soaps, Cosmetics.

Also,

SEGARS of the choicest Brands; in fact, every article usually found in a Drug Store. Call on East Market. Orders promptly filled, Prescription carefully put up at all hours by
W. C. PORTER.

J. N. WOOD,
AUCTION, COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
Goldsborough, N. C.,
WILL attend to the sale of Flour and other Produce. 14tf

FRESH CHEESE and SWEET ORANGES just received at L. BENCINI'S.
March 26, 1856.

FISH—fresh Mullets and Mackerel, just received and for sale by
Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

Molasses, new Crop, just received and for sale by
Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

TEXT Books, used in Colleges and Common Schools, kept constantly on hand by
E. W. OGBURN.

Original Poetry.

FOR THE TIMES.

QUERIES.

BY CHAS. M. TENLEY.

When the stars are in the sky—
When the night-breeze flutters by—
When the dew-drops kiss the rose—
When the sea with moonlight glows—
When all things are glad and free,
Do you sometimes THINK of me?

When in melancholy gloom,
Solitarily you roam—
When deceit or cold distrust
Makes your tender heart to burst—
When some evil you foresee,
Do you sometimes SIGH for me?

When the night-bird's song is hushed—
When the sky's no longer flushed—
When the stars emit no ray—
When the moon sinks in the spray—
When alone you bend the knee,
Do you sometimes PRAY for me?

LAUGHING.

Laughing does a person good
Muscles exercising;
Helping to disgest the food—
So 'tis not surprising
That by laughing all grow fat,
Chasing off the yellows,
Dark blue devils, and all that—
Laugh, then, jolly fellows.

Our Easy Chair.

"Always laugh while you can—it is a cheap medicine. Mirthfulness is a philosophy not well understood. It is the sunny side of existence."

GREENSBOROUGH, MAY 10.

An exchange says:—"Man is a being of justice—woman an angel of mercy." So one would think—the latter exhibits it in tattling and back-biting, and the former in cheating and swindling.

THE TABLES TURNED.—So you women that have cash had better mind how you trifle with the men. Be careful how you make promises. A gentleman by the name of Lucas, in Demopolis, Alabama, has recently obtained a verdict of $1,200 against Miss Lucinda Meiggs, for breach of promise of marriage.

'NUFF CED.—An elderly gentleman, riding in a stage coach, was much amused by a constant fire of words kept up by two ladies. One of them at last kindly asked if their conversation didn't annoy him. "O, no," said he, "I don't mind it, I've been married near forty years."

Some one says:—"There is a great deal of *waste* in the *corset* business." Observation teaches us that the *waist* of some who *follow* the business is *very small*.

An editor in Iowa has become so hollow from depending upon the printing business alone for bread that he proposes to sell himself for a stove pipe.

WHEN bent on matrimony, look more than skin deep for beauty, dive farther than the pocket for worth, and search for temper beyond the good humor of the moment—remembering it is not always the most agreeable partner at a ball who forms the most amiable partner for life.

Men are like bugles, the more brass they contain the farther you can hear them. Women are like tulips, the more modest and retired they appear, the better you love them.

☞ "My Brethern," said Swift in a sermon "there are three sorts of pride: of birth, of riches, and of talents. I shall not now speak of the latter, none of you being liable to that abominable vice."

The influence which woman exerts is silent and still, felt rather than seen, not chaining the hands, but restraining our actions by gliding into the heart.

Take time to deliberate; but when the time *for action* arrives, stop thinking.

☞ A new hooped skirt has been invented, so that when the wearer approaches water, it lifts up the dress till she passes the puddle!

Every man is rich or poor according to the proportion between his desires and enjoyments.

PASSION.—Nothing doth so fool a man as extreme passion. This doth make them fools which otherwise are not, and show them to be fools which are so.

Always adhere strictly to truth; but while you express what is true, express it in a pleasing manner. Truth is the picture; the manner is the frame which displays it to advantage.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—The Darlington (S. C.) Flag says that a child in that district, not long since, received the following name: Frances Cornelia Amasinthia Olivia Sarah Rebecca Sophronia Julia Josephine Victoria, Queen of South Carolina.

PADDY'S BLUNDER.—"O yis! O yis!" cried an Irishman in the street a few days since, ringing a bell, "lost between twelve o'clock and M'kinney's store on Market-street! a large brass key. I'll not be afther telling' ye what it was the key to the bank, shure."

WOMEN STRONGER THAN OXEN.—Let not our fair readers be startled at this, but read its proof in what a distinguished physician says: "I anticipate the period when the fairest portion of the fair creation will step forth unencumbered with slabs of walnut and tiers of whalebone. The constitution of our females must be first rate to withstand, in any tolerable degree, the terrible inflictions of the corset eight hours every day. No animal could survive it. Take the honest ox, enclose his sides with hoop poles, put an oak plank beneath him,, and gird the whole with a bed cord, and demand of him labor. He would labor indeed, but it would be for breath."

THE industrious old lady who walked all over town with a can in her hand, to procure a pint of the "milk of human kindness," has been more successful in getting a little jam out of the jar of a door. She has got the jam on her fingers.

A cheerful temper joined with innocence will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and wit good natured.

The Farmer.

Raising Potatoes under Straw.

Several of our correspondents, within a year, have spoken favorably of the practice of planting potatoes and covering with straw both as a less laborious and more profitable method of raising that crop. The idea is not new to us. As long ago as 1824, we saw this method practiced in Vermont, and it was reported highly successful, but for some reason it has not come into general use. The experiments we saw tried were by selecting a short pasture field, dropping the seed at suitable distances over the ground, and then covering the whole with a coat of straw to the depth of a foot or more. In the Fall the straw was raked off and the potatoes picked up, all dry. In wet seasons this plan was thought to be very effective. The editor of the Pike Co. (Ill.) Free Press has been presented with potatoes raised the last season by a Mr. Shipman of that vicinity, and details as follows:

Mr. Shipman informed us that he planted them in the usual manner, then covered them to the depth of about six inches with straw; after this no further cultivation was required—the straw kept down the weeds, and the potatoes were not disturbed until they were dug. Not only has this method produced him a very superior potatoe, but it has this year brought him an extraordinary yield—4 bushels to the square rod, or at the rate of 640 bushels to the acre.

He has tried this mode of culture, for three years past, and has in every instance found it to bring results superior to the common method. This year he has planted at three different times, with the following results:

Early in April he planted Meshanocks in both ways, and Pinkeyes under the straw; all were in the same kind of ground. The Meshanocks cultivated yielded 2 bushels and 1 peck to the square rod; those covered with straw 3 bushels and 1 peck, and the Pinkeyes covered 4 bushels.

Pinkeyes planted on the 24th of May, covered with straw, yielded 2½ bushels and 4 quarts to the square rod. They were the smallest potatoes.

Pinkeyes planted about the last of June, covered, brought 2 bushels and 1 quart to the square rod. These although the smallest yield, were the largest potatoes, and of the best quality.

Salt for Animals.

Professor Simonds, Veterinary Inspector of the Royal Agricultural Society, observes in relation to the action of salt on the animal economy, that "it is exceedingly beneficial in moderate quantities, but prejudicial in large ones." He thought horses might take with advantage from an ounce and a half to two ounces of salt daily, but that an excess of it would render animals weak, debilitated and unfit for exertion. Similar facts were also applicable to oxen, which accumulated flesh faster by the judicious use of salt than without it. He cited Arthur Young and Sir John Sinclair to show that salt had a tendency to prevent the rot in sheep. Professor Simonds added as his own opinion, that salt, by its action on the liver, and the supply of soda yielded to the bile, led to a greater amount of nutriment being derived from the food. The substance, he said, was also well known as a vermifuge, destroying many kinds of worms in the intestines of animals, and conferring a healthy tone of action, which prevented their reoccurrence.

Several members of the Royal Agricultural Society, as Col. Challoner and Mr. Fisher Hobbs, stated that their experience led them to agree with Professor Simonds in regard to the value of salt for animals. In reference to the mode of giving it, the practice of placing large lumps of rock salt in fields or yards, where it is accessible to the stock, was mentioned with approbation. The practice is now adopted by many farmers in this country, and, after several years' trial, is preferred to the former method of giving salt periodically. When animals are only allowed to have salt once or twice a week, it is sometimes the case that they eat too much at once; but by having it constantly within their reach, they eat such quantities as their system requires, and it assists the digestion and promotes health and thrift.

THE MERCHANT'S CLERK AND THE PLOWBOY.—The young man who leaves the farm-field for the merchant's desk or the lawyer's or doctor's office, thinking to dignify or ennoble his toil, makes a sad mistake. He passes, by that step, from independence to vassalage. He barters a natural for an artificial pursuit, and he must be the slave of the caprice of customers and the chicane of trade, either to support himself or to acquire fortune.—The more artificial a man's pursuit, the more debasing is it morally and physically. To test it, contrast the merchant's clerk with the plowboy.—The former may have the most exterior polish, but the latter, under his rough outside, possesses the truer stamina. He is freer, franker, happier, and nobler man. Would that young men might judge of the dignity of labor by its usefulness and manliness, rather than by the superficial glosses it wears. Therefore, we never see a man's nobility in his kid gloves and toilet adornments, but in that sinewy arm, whose outline, browned by the sun, betoken a hardy, honest toilet, under whose farmer's or mechanic's vest a kingliest heart may beat.—*Hunt's Mgazine.*

Sweet Potatoes.

We are indebted to a friend from Giles county, who is known not only to be a scientific but a practical farmer, for the following mode of raising sweet potatoes, which he assures us is in all things preferable to any other mode now in use. Select the largest, smoothest and best shaped potato, and cut it crosswise into wheels half or three-quarters of an inch in thickness, taking care to have one, two, or three eyes on each wheel; open the hill, and place the wheel down into it edgewise some three or four inches deep, and cover. The consequence is, the wheel not only sends out roots that penetrate downward for sustenance, but sends out bearing roots more abundantly than slips, and the wheels itself grows to an enormous size, making an excellent keeping potato. This plan is equally adapted to any of the different kinds of potatoes now raised, especially the yam. Friends, try a few rows at least, and let us hear from you.

DEVON COWS.—The editor of the *Massachusetts Plowman*, says—'In regard to devon cattle we say, after an experience of eight years, that these are the only kind which we have any desire to keep. They are unquestionably the richest milkers that we have in this country, and the half bloods make the best oxen which are seen in Massachusetts. We have repeatedly offered to set the milk of six Devon cows against the milk of six of any other breed, and give a premium on the richness. Four beer quarts of this milk, in September and October, have repeatedly produced a pound of excellent yellow butter.

We earnestly recommend that farmers should experiment with new varieties of seeds, grasses, potatoes, fruit, hogs, cattle, sheep, and fowls: also with new kinds of farming implements, new machines and cultivators; for it is only by well conducted experiments and accurate comparison, (not guess work) that farmers can make safe and profitable agricultural progress. But, at the time, beware of incurring risk, simply because a thing is new. Caution should be strongly developed in regard to new experiments.

PEACH TREE BORER—TANSY.—We saw it stated, two years ago, in an agricultural journal that these pests could be driven from peach trees, by Tansy.—We planted it at the roots of some ten or twelve trees, and not one of them have been disturbed whilst others are injured badly. This spring we intend planting it around all.—*Newberry (S. C.) Sun.*

MEASURING CORN IN THE EAR.—Multiply the length and breadth of the crib together, then multiply the product by the depth of corn, which will give the cubic feet of ears of corn; then divide that product by 12, and the quotent will be the number of barrels of shelled corn in the crib. If there be a remainder, it will be so many twelfths of a barrel of shelled corn.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S LAST AND BEST.—The Boston *Post* perpetrates the following in a recent issue. It is by far the best we have yet seen from the renowned Mrs. Partington:

Mrs. Partington, reading an account of a railroad accident, was much surprised to learn that the locomotive had been driven off the track by one of the switches. "Sho shouldn't have thought," she said, "that the great iron engine would mind such a littlee thing as a switch."

"Yes, but you must remember, mama," said Ike, gravely, "the locomotive has a *tender behind*." "Oh, that indeed," replied the old lady, resuming her paper, "well, you needn't talk about it, my son; go on with your lesson."

It is not knowledge, but love, that distinguishes saints from sinners.

LOOK

At the simple word CLOTHING,

AND yet, simple as it is, you hear a great cry made over CLOTHING. You stroll over town, and you will see small samples of CLOTHING.

A little here, a little there,
And no assortment anywhere;
Until you get to S. ARCHER,
Where every one runs to get
GOOD CLOTHING.

And why do they run there? because they can get CLOTHING better made, more fashionable, and for less **money** than in any other house in the State of North Carolina, he has made it a Rule not to be *OUTDONE.*

Opposition is the Life of Trade.

He has selected with great care, and bought for cash, one of the largest and best STOCKS of READY-MADE CLOTHING, and Gentlemen furnishing GOODS, that ever was offered South of Mason & Dixon's line, and will sell the same unusually cheap for **cash.**

Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold Finger and Ear Rings,
Breast Pins, Spectacles,
Porte Monnaies,
Pistols, Revolvers,
Trunks, Valises,
Carpet Bags, Umbrellas,
Fine Boots and Gaiters,
Shirts, Cravats,
Stocks, Suspenders,

Collars, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c., always on hand and sold at the lowest cash prices. S. ARCHER.

Spring, 1856.

HERRING'S
Patent Champion Fire AND Burglar Proof Safes.

THE great interest manifested by the public to procure more perfect security from Fire for valuable papers, such as Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Notes, and Books of Account, than the ordinary SAFES heretofore in use had afforded, induced the Subscribers to devote a large portion of time and attention during the past *fourteen years in making improvements and discoveries for this object*, and they now beg leave to assure their numerous friends, and the public generally, that their efforts have been crowned with complete success, and now offer the "Improved Herring's Patent World's Fair Premium Fire Proof Safe," as the CHAMPION SAFE OF THE WORLD, having been awarded Medals at both the World's Fair, London, 1851, and in New York, 1853, as superior to all others. It is now, undoubtedly, entitled to that appellation, and secured with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, (which also was awarded Medals as above,) forms the most perfect Fire and Burglar Proof Safes ever before offered to the Public.

The Subscribers also manufacture all kind of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes or Chests, for Brokers, Jewellers, and Private Families, for Plate, Diamonds, and other Valuables. And are also Patentees, (by purchase,) and Manufacturers of Jones' Patent Permutation Bank Lock.

SILAS C. HERRING & CO. PATENTEES,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 7 & 8 Water St. N.Y.
☞ Agent for North Carolina, J. R. BLOSSOM, Wilmington. 7::3m.

J. D. CUMMING. C. W. STYRON.
CUMMING & STYRON,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
August. 1:8ms.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,

ARE prepared to receive and dispose of, advantageously, any quantity of flour from Orange, Alamance, Guilford and neighboring counties. Many years experience with every facility and ability enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in all sales. We have sold for, and refer to among many others:

Hon. Thos. RUFFIN,	Alamance,
JOHN NEWLIN,	do
P. A. HOLT,	do
W. R. ALBRIGHT,	do
J. H. HAUGHTON,	Chatham,
A. H. LINDLEY,	do
P. C. CAMERON,	Orange,
JOHN F. LYON,	do
W. J. BINGHAM,	do
JOHN LONG,	Randolph,
E. G. READE,	Person,
G. & H. WILLIAMS,	do

Feb. 6. 6::1yr.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS. WM. T. CARRINGTON.
WILLIAMS & CARRINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Shockoe Slip, Richmond, Va.,

GIVE particular attention to the sale of TOBACCO, FLOUR, WHEAT, and every description of Country Produce. All packages of Merchandise, &c., forwarded with dispatch. 8:6ms.

BURNING FLUID—Warranted not to char the wick. For sale at the Drug Store of Feb. 13, 1856. T. J. PATRICK.

A CALL FOR CASH.

RANKIN & MCLEAN. Respectfully invite all persons indebted to come forward and pay up as they are very much in need of cash. Those having open accounts who cannot now cash them will please come forward and close them by note. Those having notes of long standing failing to pay or renew them may expect to pay cost upon them, as they must have cash, at least in part, and their notes renewed. Interest will be charged upon all open accounts from Jany. 1st the usual time of settling. Jan., 1856.

Shirts! Shirts!!

MRS. IRENA SIKES, having located in Greensboro', would respectfully inform the gentlemen of Greensboro' and vicinity, that she keeps constantly on hand a lot of fine SHIRTS which cannot fail to please, both in quality and price.

SHIRTS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., also made to order. Those wishing anything in this line, would do well to give her a call, on South Side Market street, just below M. Brown's Blacksmith shop. 13::tf

March 24, 1856

G. H. KELLEY & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN
FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 11 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

WILL keep constantly on hand, Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Butter, Lard, Soaps, Crackers, Starch, Oils, Snuffs, &c., &c.

REFERENCES.—O. G. Parsley, President of Commercial Bank, John McRae, President of Bank of Wilmington, of Wilmington; A. M. Gorman, Rev. R. T. Heflin, of Raleig; J. & F. Garrett, David McKnight, of Greensborough. 8::1y.

NEW BOOKS.

Scott's Bible in 3 Volumes.
Complete Analysis of the Bible by West.
Cyclopedia of Missions by Newcomb.
Lorenzo Dow's Complete works.
Family and Pocket Bibles in great variety.
Hymn Books, Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist. E. W. OGBURN.
May 1856.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.

AMBROTYPES,

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Greensboro' and vicinity, that he is now prepared to take AMBROTYPE LIKENESSES in all the beauty of art; they surpass the DAGUERREOTYPE in beauty of delineation, giving the most delicate contrast between light and shade, making a positive picture that can be seen in any light, and are not affected by atmosphere or water, and will last for all time.

ALSO,

DAGUERREOTYPES, in all the various branches of the art with the newest improvements—Instructions given in Ambrotyping and Daguerreotyping on reasonable terms. APPARATUS and STOCK furnished if desired.

12::1y A. STARRETT.

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S. J. F. HOWLETT.
J. W. HOWLETT & SON,
DENTISTS,

Respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensborough and all others who may desire operations performed on their teeth in the most approved, modern and scientific manner.

They are amply qualified to perform all and every operation pertaining in any way to Dental Surgery, unsurpassed for utility or beauty.

The Senior of the firm has in his possession Diplomas from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, American Society of Dental Surgeons, and Dr. S. S. Fitch of Philadelphia, and has been in the regular practice of the profession for over twenty years.

They have furnished their Operating Rooms [on Market Street two doors above the Bland House,] in a handsome and comfortable manner for the reception of ladies, where one of the firm may always be found. Ladies will be waited on at their residences if desired.

January 1, 1856. 1-1y.

New and Cheap GOODS,

Spring, 1856.

THE Subscribers are receiving their stock of Staple and Fancy GOODS, consisting partly of

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Prints, Ginghams, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Bleached and unbleached Sheeting and Drilling, Hosiery Gloves, Yankee notions, Black Silks and a large lot of SUMMER CLOTHING—Boots, Shoes, Hats and Straw Goods, Books and Stationary, Hardware and Cutlery, Carriage Materials, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs, which we have bought, so as to sell bargains, wholesale or retail.

Many thanks for past favors and hope for a continuance of the same.

April 10, 1856 RANKIN & McLEAN.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.
AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH!
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-St. (near Chatham)
NEW YORK,

HAS now in store, and is constantly receiving *well-assorted Stock of Carpets, Oil-Cloths*, &c., to which he invites public attention, believing that an examination of both quality and prices, will prove satisfactory to Merchants and to Purchasers generally, who buy for Cash. His Stock consists of *Rich Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpets In New Designs; Superior English and American 3 Ply, and Ingrain Carpets;* Comprising many New Patterns, made expressly for first class trade.—Also.

Twilled and Plain Venetian Hall and Stair Carpets.
Oil-Cloths, in widths from 2 to 24 feet in various qualities.
Rich Mosaic, Tufted and Common Hearth Rugs and Door-Mats of different sorts.
Table and Piano of Choice Patterns.
4-4, 5-5 and 6-4 Plaid and Plain Mattings.
Window Shakes of Desirable Styles.
Stair Coverings, Stair-Rods, and all other articles usually kept in Carpet Stores.

HE IS ALSO AGENT FOR SELLING.

Carhart & Nye's Power Loom Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, as well as Barber's Auburn Prison-made Brussels 3-ply. Ingrain and Venetian Carpets and Rugs.

All which will be fairly represented to purchasers, and sold at fair prices.

June 30, 1855, 1-8m,

New Spring Goods

R. G. LINDSAY,
North-East corner of Elm and Market Streets,

HAVING received his full supply of seasonable Dry Goods, is now prepared to offer all kinds of STAPLE AND FANCY articles, at such prices that cannot fail to please. His goods were purchased on the most favorable terms and selected from the largest and handsomest stocks in New York. They consist in part of Prints,

Printed and Robe
Lawns, Jaconets and Organdies, Flounced and Plain,
Bereges, Tissues and Grenadines,
Brilliants and Ginghams, Challies, Alpaccas and Mohair, Extra Black Silks, Figured, Fancy and Summer Silks, Glace Silks and Bonnet Silks, Gents. Summer Cassimers, Drap d'Ete and Doe Skins, Farmer's Satin, &c., Figured Silk und Marseiles Vesting, Table Damask, NAPKINS, Linen Sheeting, Towelling, Dimities, Swiss MUSLIN,

Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Figured Muslin, Swiss and Scotch, Bordered, Tape and Plane Jaconets and Nantooks, Novelties in Embroideries, Muslin and Cambric, Blouse Linin, Farmers' Linin and Drills, Richardson and Gray Linens, Brown & Bleached Drillings, Shirtings, and Sheetings, Bonnets, Hats and Straw Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, &c. Call at North-East corner of Elm and Market Streets on

April, 1856. R. G. LINDSAY.

GRAND COMBINATION.

FOR the especial benefit of the reading public, the Publishers of the Times have made arrangements by which they can furnish the principal Literary Journals and Magazines at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Any person sending us $10 will receive one copy of the Times and a full set of the British Reviews and Blackwood, as republished by L. Scott & Co., for one year. For $4 we will send the Times and either of the following $3 Magazines for on year; Southera Literary Messenger; Godey's Lady's Book; Harper's, Magazine; and Graham's Magazine. For $3 we will send one copy of the Times and the Christian Album.

MEETING OF THE
Grand Section C. of T.

THE eighth annual session of the Grand Section Cadets of Temperance of North Carolina, will be held in Greensboro', on Tuesday the 1st July, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Every section in the State is most earnestly solicited to send a representative, as the vital interest of the Order depends upon the transactions of this meeting. J. G. WILKINSON, G. W. P.

(18::td) A. J. ORR, G. S.

*** Will papers in this State, friendly to the cause of the young, be so kind as to insert this notice a few times.

FRESH COCOA NUTS and Lemons just received at L. BENCINI'S.

COMMITTEE-MEN FOR 1856-7.

DISTRICT.	NAMES OF COMMITTEE-MEN.
1	William Foster, R F Scott, D Zimmerman.
2	John Zimmerman, J Summers, J Kernodle.
3	John Wharton, Wm Cobb, George C Boon.
4	John Albright, Hillary Huffman, C Starr.
5	Henry Shoffner, Hugh Shaw, John J Clapp.
6	Daniel Lineberry, L Ephland, N Stafford.
7	A Maxwell, William Green, John M Wright.
8	John Gant, Elias Melvin, Robert C Rankin.
9	E H Montgomery, C Hudson, E Whittington.
10	John C Clarke, Samuel Bell, Robert Wiley.
11	D C Stewart, S Hunter, Gideon Greeson.
12	Ervin Hanner, Paul Coble, J Hemphill.
13	James Gant, John Shaw John M. Climer.
14	Wm McLintoc, M Cuningham, D Wirick.
15	Nicholas Holt, Samuel Holden, J Wharton.
16	John McCulloch, D M Forbis, W A Coe.
17	J A Kernutt, C M Tucker, J B Gamble.
18	Thomas Hendrix, P Kirkman, S V Barker.
19	Wm S Colson, J H Brown, Peter Harris.
20	Dr. James Hobbs, Wm Scott, Geo Dickey.
21	Daniel Albright, Caleb White, Tim Smith.
22	J Armfield, Andrew Kirkman, J L Kirkman.
23	Wm Hodgin, Henry Northam, Wm Kirkman.
24	Wm Kirkman, R Stepkenson, L Coltrain.
25	J F Pegram, J L Ogburn, Wm J Robinson.
26	John Highfield, Jesse Case, John Lambert.
27	L Kirkman, N H Clarke, W M Cummings.
28	Ithamer Couch, T Cook, John Maris.
29	H Armfield, John Gardner, J J Armfield.
30	John A Moon, Anson Holton, Jesse Redlar.
31	John B Dwiggins, John Frazier, J Gordon.
32	Hugh Lowry, Daniel Pegram, T Benbow.
33	J Ballard, Wm. P. Gray, Thomas Paskal.
34	Thomas Thornton, J. B. Gluyas, H Davis.
35	Dr. Penix, J R Guier, J M Hedgecock.
36	Solomon Wheeler, J Hedgecock, R Sechrist.
37	Wm H Britain, C Booth, J A Hoskins.
38	John Penny, C G Yates, A Weatherly.
39	Pleasant McAdoo, A Rankin M Rankin.
40	Wm McMurray, L Rayl, Robt McCuiston.
41	Samuel Nelson, Jesse Smith, P Rankin.
42	James Rayl, Moses Young, Amel Owens.
43	Jacob Clapp, David Neese, S. E. Foust.
44	D Schoolfield, T A Rankin, T Donnell.
45	J B Houston, D M Kirkman L S Kirkman.
46	J M Kirkman, Obed Anthony, Dix Hodgin.
47	John Glass, Rody Kirkman, H A Wiley.
48	Harris Kirkman, G. Stanley, R Caldwell.
49	D Foust, Joshua Clapp, J Foust.
50	Joseph Pattison, H Ledbetter, A Stuart.
51	Sol Greeson, T G Wharton, J Clapp.
52	Stephen Hunt, Jabez Hunt, John Scott.
53	Dr. S G Coffin, Wm Reece, W H Stanley.
54	James Henderson, Z Kersey, N Hunt Jr.
55	John Harden, Jonathan Causey, J Miller.
56	Joseph Sillivan, J Murphey, S Trotter.
57	Abner Armfield, J Northam, John Marsh.
58	L Pitts, N Johnson, Joshua G Hedgecock.
59	Alfred Jones, John McLintoc, J M Thom.
60	John Cobb, Henry Cobb, Peter Huffines.
61	T Warren, G Pegram, William Anthony.
62	Jonathan Frazer, J Ricks, Wm N Armfield.
63	J Hodgins, G. Lamb, A C Murray.
64	J Bundy, M H Mendenhall, E E Mendenhall.
65	Albert Forbis, Forbs Wiley, James Miner.
66	J C Lamb, Henry Wright, F F Carpenter.
67	Alexander Hanner, Wm Hockett, B Field.
68	Joel Pike, John Goley, Valentine Wilson.
69	Daniel Wirick, Peter Summers, L Kernodle.
70	John Thomas, Peter Geringer, Asa Clapp.
71	Jos A Houston, M S Sherwood, S G Thomas.
72	David Coble, Eli Ingold, Daniel Ingold.
73	Jonathan Welch, Peter Davis, Wm. Wiley.
74	Alfred Summers, H Moore, Dr. R S Denney.
75	Samuel Whit, H W Peeples, J B Clarke.
76	R G Stewart, R Phipps, Thos Paisley.

E. W. OGBURN, Chairman
May 6. (19::tf.) Board Superintendents.

JUST RECEIVED, per N. C. R. R., a large lot of Nails, Iron, Maleable Castings, Springs, Axles, Carriage Trimmings, &c. English, German and Briar Scythes and Snaths; Lock, Breast and Drawing Chains; Mill Saw Files, Rasps and Chisels, &c. Cheap by

RANKIN & McLEAN,
N. E. corner Market & Davy Streets.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING.
MERCHANTS.
Wilmington, N. C. 1::1y.

A. PERRY SPERRY,
(Formerly of Greensborough, N. C.)
WITH
BELL, BROOKS, PACE & CO.,
IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
No. 89 Chambers, and 71 Reade Street,
1856.] NEW YORK. [2-1y

N. C. FREEMAN,
WITH
ABBOTT, JOHNS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
SILK GOODS,
No. 153 Market Street, Philadelphia.
1856. 2-1y

Just Received

At Mrs. L. Bencini's.

A FRESH SUPPLY of Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Candies, Nuts of all kinds, and all eatables usually kept in a Confectionary.

March 12, 1856.

JUST TO HAND. 25 North Carolina Readers, No. 1. 25 do " No. 2.
Published by A. S. Barnes, & Co., N. York. These Readers are adapted to C. Schools, and recommended by C. H. Wiley, State Supt.
For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

A GENERAL assortment of Hardware, Grain and Grass Scythes, Nails, Cordage, &c. R. G. LINDSAY,
N. E. corner of Elm & Market.
April, 1856.

JAMES M. HUGHES,
Fashionable Tailor,
(In J. McIvers' New Brick Building,) West Market, Greensboro', N. C.,

WOULD respectfully return his thanks to the citizens of Greensboro' and vicinity for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed; and he hopes by diligence and punctuality, with his long experience in cutting and making, that he will continue to merit and receive a liberal patronage. He has a regularly established agency by which he receives the latest Paris, New York and Philadelphia fashions.

All work warranted to please in fit and durability. One trial is all that is asked to give satisfaction. Remember the stand—West Market, in J. McIvers' New Brick Building.

Jan., 1856. 4::1y

New Books.

Miss Murray's Letters,
Widow Bedot papers, Memoirs of Sidney Smith, Picknick Papers, T. S. Arther's work's, Nickabocker, Earnest Lindwood, India the pearl of Pearl River, The New Purchase, Forrest Tragedy and other Tales Edeth the Quakeress, Campfire's of the Redmen &c.
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

New Books.

Macauley's History of England,
Hume's " " Do.
Irving's Works Complete.
Goldsmith's " Do.
Lives of the Chief Justices of the U. S.
Chamber's information for the people.
Anatomy of Melancholy.
The poetical works of Rogers Compbell, &c.
Bancroft's History of the U. S.
Weem's Life Marion.
Do " Washington.
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

Cabinet Furniture,

MADE AND SOLD BY
PETER THURSTON,
WEST STREET GRENSBOROUGH, N. C.

WHO keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, Marble Top Centre and Pier Tables; splendid Ladies' Dressing Bureaus and Work Tables, with Marble or Mahogany tops; Secretaries and Book Cases of all kinds; Bureaus an assortment—of every price and quality; Fine Mahogany Rocking Chairs with spring seats; Sofas, Wardrobes, Tables, Stands, &c.

All made as good and sold as low as Northern work.

Poplar, Birch, and Walnut Lumber,—and Country Produce at market prices,—taken in exchange for furniture. 1-tf.

NEW FIRM—FASHIONABLE TAILORING.—HARRELL AND MORING, successors to J. G. Efland, having taken the shop formerly occupied by him, up stairs, opposite the Bland House, beg leave to inform the citizens of Greensboro' and the surrounding country, that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line with neatness and despatch.

Mr. Harrell having had several years' experience in some of the most fashionable establishments, and being a pupil of Mr. J. W. Albright of the far famed firm of Albright, Samiento & Co., of Philadelphia, flatters himself that he cannot be surpassed in the art of Garment Cutting, being regularly in the receipt of the New York and Philadelphia Fashions.

All work done by us warranted to please. Give us a trial.

HARRELL & MORING
February, 1856. 6::ly.

S. W. WESTBROOKS,
Proprietor of the Guilford Pomological Gardens and Nurseries,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of our Southern citizens to his select collection of native and acclimated varieties o FRUIT TREES, embracing some 40,000 trees of the following varieties, viz: Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Appricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Almond; also, a choice assortment of Grapevines, Raspberries, Strawberries, etc., etc.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will recieve prompt attention and the trees neatly packed and directed to any part of the country.

P. S.—Persons wishing Ornamental Trees can be supplied.

January, 1856. 2-tf

New Goods!

A. WEATHERLY

IS now receiving and opening his newly purchased stock of Spring and Summer Goods, embracing almost every article of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. He would call the particular attention of the ladies to his handsome stock of Crape, Silk, and Lace BONNETS—newest styles and of the late openings. Also, a handsome assortment of Robes and Dress Goods of all description, Mantillas, &c., all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Call and examine before purchasing, and I have no fears of not being able to please, both in quality of goods and price.

He would hereby return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage that he has received for the last three or four years, and hopes by a strict attention to business to merit and receive a continuance of the confidence and patronage of the public generally. A. WEATHERLY.

April 4, 1856. 15-tf

HELP Young America!!

ADAMS & STEINER would most respectfully inform the public, that they have opened a new Harness Establishment, in the town of Greensboro', on East Market street, a few doors below the Court House, in the building formerly occupied by C. A. Gillespie, where they would be pleased to have their friends call and examine their work, and hear their prices before purchasing elsewhere. Those who want, either single or double **harness,** of any quality, from the *plainest* to the *finest extra finish*, will lose nothing by giving them a call, as they are determined to sell their work, all of which is manufactured with their own hands, of the best materials, and in the most durable and tasty manner, on such terms as cannot fail to give general satisfaction. As they are just commencing their career in life, they hope their friends will manifest an interest in their success, in proportion to their own assiduity, industry and zeal, to merit their partiality, and a liberal support from those who stand in need of the articles they are engaged in manufacturing.

Greensboro', Feb. 1856. 7::1y.

HENRICO PILE LOTION.

THIS invaluable Lotion was discovered by a gentleman who had been afflicted with this most distressing complaint for fifteen years and having been entirely cured by its use, as well as many others who have tried its virtues, we recommend it to all who may be suffering with this annoying disease, assuring them that when used in accordance with the direction it has rarely failed to cure, and in no instance has it failed to give relief.

For sale at the Drug Store of,
W. C. PORTER.
Greensboro', N. C. 1:6ms.

DIRECT LINE TO
Richmond, Va.

Fare through from Greensboro' to Richmond via Danville, Va. only $8, being three dollars and thirty cents cheaper than any other line running from Greensboro' NORTH.

THE Proprietors of the stage lines from Greensboro', N. C. to Danville, Va., would inform the public that they are now running a *Daily Line of 4 Horse Coaches,* (Sundays excepted,) from the former to the latter place, connecting at both points with the Rail Roads.

The travelling public will find this not only the cheapest, but much the most interesting route from Greensboro' to the Northern Cities, and with only about 3 hours of night travel on the entire route to Richmond.

Leave Greensboro' daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11 A. M. arrive in Richmond next days at 3 P. M.—giving time to attend to business the same evening in Richmond, and leave at 9 P. M. same day, for the North.

April 10, 1856. J. HOLDERBY,
15::3t G. V. NOLLEY.

BOLTING CLOTHS and BURR MILL STONES.—The genuine Anchor Wand Cloths of all Nos. from 1 to 11, inclusive, kept in full supply on hand. French Burr Mill Stones of any size, to order, and warranted, delivered at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or any Station on the N. C. Railroad.

R. G. LINDSAY,
April, 1856. N. E. corner of Elm & Market.

BURNING FLUID always on hand at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER
Greensboro', 1856. 1:6ms.

TWELVE Sermons by Dr. Deems, Just received and for sale by
E. W. OGBURN.

LAMPS.

A large lot of FLUID LAMPS just received at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER.

BLANK WARRENTS FOR SALE